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FROM SIKKIM ROYAL FAMILY

How they have to dress on the foot-hills of the Himalayas is evident in the above picture. Princess Saili Kumari, second daughter of Maharaja of Sikkim (forefront) in typical dress. Behind her is her husband; on her right is Mr. Fung Kang, first son-in-law of the Maharaja of Sikkim.

Chiangs Mobilise Formosa

(SEE PAGE 5)

Crime Does Not Pay

BY A CORRESPONDENT

WHY criminals should persist in their careers is something which continually baffles the law-abiding. Science has weighted the scales so heavily against them that the chances of their getting away with it are small, says a writer in "English Digest".

Take, for instance, our fingerprint identification system. The Finger-prints Department of Scotland Yard was set up in 1901. In the fifty years since then it has accumulated 1,100,000 sets of fingerprints, and made 800,000 identifications from its files.

The Fingerprints Department keeps busy all the time. In an average year, 117,000 fingerprint forms were received from police forces all over Britain. They are sent to Scotland Yard because the police want to check the record of a man they are holding for an offence.

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The answer comes back from the Yard with extraordinary speed. Typical was the case of a set of prints wirelessed from Melbourne, Australia. They were received at 3 p.m. At 4-11 p.m. a reply was sent off, giving the name, description, habits, etc., of the owner of the prints.

The validity of the identification is never disputed. Although prints in Scotland Yard's files are made on squares approximately one inch each way, the degree of accuracy of measurement is so great that the linear definition comes down to one-hundredth of an inch. And no one can claim that their fingerprints have changed during their lifetime.

Research has established that the markings on fingertips and thumbs which are used in identification never change from three months before birth until death.

It is only during this century that this particular method of identification has been discovered and developed. No one knows who first realised the possibilities of "dactylography", as it is called, but it was certainly this country which led the world in the development of the technique.

Criminals would be far more law-abiding if they knew as much as the scientists. In the Forensic Science Laboratories which serve police forces all over the country, marks of identification and evidence of crime far less obvious and straightforward than fingerprints are dealt with.

For instance, a motorist, prosecuted for being drunk while driving, heard a witness state that he had probably consumed six double whiskeys before he got into his car. The motorist did not dispute it, but he alleged furiously that there must have been a spy in the pub watching him.

Far from it. The alcohol had been extracted from specimens by distillation. By this laboratory method, scientists can ascertain exactly what a man has been drinking, and in what quantity. They then say, in their evidence how much the man has had to drink. It is for the magistrate to decide whether or not he was drunk.

While science—at the dry cleaner's—has not yet found a means of completely removing blood stains—forensic science can identify them when they are no longer visible to the naked eye. Chemistry can remove the smallest speck from a carpet and prove that it is human blood.

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Some of the strongest known ultra-violet lamps and X-ray apparatus can detect forgeries. Cameras can photograph items as small as the hypothetical flea's whisker. And the Forensic Science Laboratories have in their files a collection about as large as Scotland Yard's fingerprints—a collection of seeds, grasses, wood, leaf and flower pollen, nearly every brand of cigarettes and tobacco—which may eventually identify the speck of tobacco or the tiny seed left in the criminal's clothing.

All this adds up to one thing—the trite statement that "crime doesn't pay".

WEEK-END FUN

"Oh, Father!" exclaimed the young girl, blissfully throwing her arms around his neck. "Clarence asked me to marry him last night, and I said yes."

"But, darling, how can you expect to marry Clarence?" protested her pratical parent. "He makes only £4 a week."

"Oh, that doesn't matter," murmured his starry-eyed daughter. "When you're in love, the weeks are so short."

* *

A teacher to one of her favourite students: "Peggy, your final examination papers were a distinct disappointment to me. And what will your parents say? Didn't you tell me your Daddy had promised you a bicycle if you achieved good marks?"

"Yes," said Peggy, stifling a sob.

"Well, then," pursued the teacher, "why didn't you study harder? What were you doing the whole term?"

Peggy answered: "Learning to ride a bike."

* *

The adjudicator at a recent drama festival complimented one society on its performance and commended its stage setting. "In particular," he said, "the furniture had just the right note of vulgarity."

"Thanks for your kind appreciation," said one of the players to him at the end of the session. "But what a pity you did not know the furniture was our president's, lent to us for the occasion."

* *

Mistress: "Mary, I do wish you would realize that when master leaves his shoes outside the bedroom door it means that he wants them cleaned."

Maid: "Yes, ma'am. And what does it mean when he leaves them outside the front door?"

* *

A Kentucky politician always closed his eyes when he took a drink. When questioned concerning his habit he readily explained: "The sight of good liquor, suh, always makes my mouth water, suh, and I do not like to dilute my drink, suh."

* *

Little Betty had been allowed to stay up to dinner one night on the strict understanding that she should behave very well and not ask for anything on the table.

When dessert came all the guests were attended to but she was overlooked. She sat despondently for a time, and then was struck by a bright idea. She exclaimed in a loud voice: "Who wants a clean plate?"

* *

An Englishman on a visit to Texas decided to go horse-riding. The ostler who was to attend him asked: "Do you prefer an English saddle or a Western?"

"What's the difference?", he asked.

"The Western saddle has a horn," replied the attendant.

"I don't think I'll need the horn," said the Englishman. "I don't intend to ride in heavy traffic."

* *

High-Tension pylons at Regensburg, Germany, carry this warning in red letters: "Anyone touching will be killed instantly."

Underneath, a police notice states: "Contravention of the notice above will be punishable with eight days' imprisonment."

* *

A Tourist arrived at Miami. He asked one of the inhabitants: "Are there any crocodiles around these parts?"

"Oh, no, sir,"

The tourist dived into the water swam for a while, then suddenly called out to the man on the shore: "Are you quite sure there are no crocodiles?"

"Yes, certain! They never come here. They are too much afraid of the sharks."

* *

INSURANCE salesman to possible client: "I know you told me yesterday you weren't interested but I thought now that you're older you might be wiser."

Home for the holidays, a rather daring young coed was telling her grandmother about some of the dates she had had at school. She said: "It's thrilling, this being pursued by the tall, dark and torrid, Gram. Ah, so different from your Gay Nineties!"

"Different, indeed!" said the annoyed lady. "The young swains then were just as torrid as they are now, I dare say!"

"They couldn't have been," contended the granddaughter, "or they wouldn't have dared to wear those celluloid collars!"

* *

A navy wife, bidding her husband good-bye as he was embarking for duty in the troubled Pacific, was incensed when she saw a black Scotty trot aboard.

"Why should dogs be allowed to go along, but the men's wives be forbidden?" she demanded indignantly of an officer.

"Madame," he replied, "you see, all the men can pet one dog and all be the happier for it."

The bus driver had been trying for seven blocks to pass a coal truck. His thoughts were mirrored in his face as, at a red traffic light, he managed to pull alongside the truck driver's window.

The truck driver looked insolently at the other and said sarcastically: "Well?"

"Nothing important," replied the bus operator. "I know what you are—I just wanted to see what you look like."

* *

The diner was in a bad mood. When the soup was served, it was lukewarm. To make matters worse, the steak was tough and the salad was a mass of wilted greens. He looked about the hotel dining room and beckoned the waiter.

"That man at the corner table is getting better food and service than I've had here," he exploded. "I'm going to make a complaint to the manager. Where will I find him?"

"He's the man at the corner table, sir," replied the waiter.

ODDITIES OF NATURE • BY CHUCK THORNDIKE

LISTENING TO FAST MUSIC INCREASES THE HEART BEAT! THANK TO BOB LYDAY-STEAK HOUSE, MIAMI BEACH, FLA!
HUMPBACK WHALE
GETS ITS NAME FROM THE HIGH CURVING BACK, BEFORE IT DIVES. ITS OFTEN FOUND CLOSE TO SHORE, LYING ON ITS SIDE, WHILE SUCKING YOUNG
A TREE THAT STANDS ON STILTS
THE ROOTS OF THE MANGROVE HAVE BREATHING TUBES WHICH ENABLE THEM TO GET AIR, THOUGH REACHING MANY FEET UNDER WATER!
BITTER ROOT
[STATE FLOWER OF MONTANA]
ONE OF THE MOST DURABLE PLANTS, AND EDIBLE WHEN BOILED-IT HAS BEEN BOILED, STORED AWAY FOR MONTHS WITHOUT WATER, AND STILL SPRANG TO LIFE!

We Can Forfeit Freedom

BY MARGARET CHASE SMITH

ONE of the basic causes of the trouble in the world today is that people talk too much and think too little. Don't misunderstand me. I'm not advocating that we become mutes, with our voices stilled, because of fear of criticism of what we might say. That is moral cowardice. And moral cowardice that keeps us from speaking our minds is as dangerous to this country as irresponsible talk. I urge you to think well and deeply before you talk—but once you have made up your mind, don't hesitate to speak your mind. As long as you speak your mind, dictators and demagogues will never take control of this country.

There will always be demagogues—and there must always be people with enough moral courage to stand up and speak out against demagogues and expose and defeat them, before they get so many unthinking people swallowing their untruthful propaganda that our country is surrendered to them.

The importance of individual thinking to the preservation of our democracy and our freedom cannot be over-emphasized. But when we use the word "think", what do we mean? To "think" is to exercise the faculty of judgment, conception, or inference—to put our common sense into action.

When the German people defaulted their thinking to Hitler, they surrendered their freedom. When the Russian people defaulted their thinking to Lenin and Stalin, they surrendered their freedom.

Too few people in this country realize how many people in this country are defaulting their thinking to demagogues and that we are closer to surrendering our freedom than most of us are willing to admit. When we accept the statements of demagogues because we are too lazy to think about them, and test them, we can blame no one but ourselves for subsequent events.

It is the articulate majority that rules a democracy. But the articulate majority does not always represent the real majority. Quite often the minority by 'thinking out loud' makes itself the practical, effective majority.

The most precious thing that democracy gives to us is freedom. You and I cannot escape the fact that the ultimate responsibility for freedom is personal. Our freedoms today are in danger not so much because people are consciously trying to take them away from us as because we forget to use them. Freedom unexercised may become freedom forfeited. The preservation of freedom is in the hands of the people themselves—not of the government.

(Continued on Page 23)

Arctic, Not A Wasteland

BY MARGARET WILLY

WITH an appetite whetted by a recent visit to the Dome of Discovery, and a prolonged lingering among the Arctic and Polar exhibits, I shared at first the initial disappointment of a traveller in the Far North, writes the author in John O' London's Weekly.

Frank Illingworth in North of the Circle (Hodge, 15s.), confesses a sense of anti-climax on his first visit to the Arctic. He had expected "an inaccessible wilderness of ice and snow reigned over by blizzard and wolf inhabited by backward peoples whose main fare is blubber, and by white trappers and prospectors as harsh as the glaciers among which they live." Romantic imagination was disappointed, in the discovery of how normal life can be in the Arctic regions: that, given adequate clothing, housing, and, most important of all, heating, "man can live in comparative comfort even on a coast sealed off by hundreds of miles of sea-ice and subjected to the full force of the polar blast."

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True, the winter cold presents a ubiquitous source of discomfort and inconvenience; from the ink in one's fountain-pen freezing, breath condensing on the paper so that the nib skids, to waking up in the morning (if one is a man) to find one's beard frozen to the pillow. Yet spring and summer bring almost perpetual sunshine, a blaze of colour, and wild life as teeming as in any European country.

There are flowers in hundreds of varieties—including blue and yellow polar poppies and lupins, forget-me-nots lending the distance the blue haze of an English bluebell wood, and cotton-grass lying thick as a carpet of snow. Yellow, orange and olive lichens grow right up to the edge of glaciers. There is a blizzard of birds," bees, and even a yearly plague of mosquitoes; while "butterflies have been reported from points within nine degrees of the North Pole, where their delicate wings cast a tracery of silent flight upon the metallic blues and greens of the polar ice."

Indeed, far from being that infertile waste of popular belief, the Arctic can show agricultural results that might well put to shame those of more temperate lands.

The farmer is fortunate not only in a soil not exhausted by consistent over-working, but by the ice twelve or eighteen inches below the surface which eliminates both crop diseases and ground pests. At Fort Simpson, in Canada's sub-Arctic, a single packet of seed produced two bucketfuls of tomatoes of a size "calculated to satisfy the most ambitious smallholder in Britain."

Raspberries and strawberries, gooseberries and currants grow fifty miles or more north of the Polar Circle; while one hundred and fifty miles still farther north the author saw a field of cabbage averaging ten pounds each—some exceeding thirty-five pounds.

As to life in the towns, here again the Arctic will disappoint cravings for picturesquely primitive conditions. With her central heating, washing machine and refrigerator, the average housewife "lives a life little different from that she may have known in the provincial towns of Britain." The most remote trading outpost is within reach of aircraft; so that the difficult gynaecological case, the sick or injured trapper, may be flown in a matter of hours to a modern hospital, or supplies and doctors sent to the scene of an influenza epidemic among the Eskimos.

Even these ingenious, happy and peace-loving people (there is no word for "war" in the Eskimo's language) now enjoy the amenities of the white man's "civilization." According to Mr. Illingworth, the modern Eskimo's

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OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

NEW DELHI TURNED TO 'NATIVE TOWN'

Hawker Nuisance Knows No Bounds

'RISHWAT' KHAN STALKS EVERYWHERE

A foreign visitor to New Delhi, commenting on India's Constitution recently said that what this country needed were not so much the fundamental rights but a set of fundamental duties!

IN India of today there is over-emphasis on rights but hardly any mention is made of duties, the people owe to their Government and the country. The result has been a sudden collapse of all standards—standards of discipline, standards of honesty, standards of efficiency and standards of civic sense.

The case of New Delhi should illustrate the point. With the exception that the white bureaucrats have been substituted by brown bureaucrats, the set up of Municipal Administration has remained unchanged. There are Indians now occupying the places of the President and the Health Officer in place of alien British officials before August 15, 1947. And yet New Delhi is fastly becoming a "Native Town". I have referred some weeks ago to the food and fruit vendors outside the Bureau of Press Information on Ratsina Road. The Minister of Health, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, and her Joint Secretary, Mr. Kothandaraman, to my knowledge, have directed the Municipal Committee several times to remove them. The Municipal staff rushes up to the spot and sends away the vendors for the day, whenever the Health Ministry rings up the Municipal Office. Business as usual next morning.

Replying on behalf of the Health Minister, Dr. Ambedkar told Parliament during the week that adulteration of milk products was more in New Delhi as compared to Old City. Of the milk products examined during 1950; 21.2 per cent were found to be adulterated in Old Delhi as compared to 52 per cent in New Delhi.

New Delhi's Plight

Unswept roads, stagnant waters and stinking drains are now the highlights of India's capital. In the pre-independence days, an army of scavangers used to rush out to clear the roads of rain water. Now this work is entrusted to sun. The Municipal Committee should keep its own surroundings as a show-window. It is kept as dirty as human ingenuity can manage to keep it dirty.

The President of India, according to press reports, brought to the notice of the Municipal Committee, the insanitary and unseemly condition in which the once beautiful India Gate site was kept. The President of the New Delhi Municipal Committee, it was also disclosed, was examining a proposal to erect a wall in order to hide the hawkers, who had created a regular bazar on that site. The issue is why were the hawkers permitted to erect stalls and could not they be removed from the site. What is happening in New Delhi is this. One morning a hawker takes his station in a place. He is not disturbed. Third day, he is joined by two others and in a month's time, there is a regular bazar. The vigilant Municipal staff is busy otherwise. The Health Officer officially is always on his inspection visits. The President is above such small things such as sanitation and cleanliness, much less to speak of artistic layout. Everyone wants the scale of salaries, the British had fixed for maintaining, not only certain standards of living, but also of efficiency and discipline. Having had the salary, they exercise their fundamental right of freedom from work. I may add that 66 lakhs of rupees are spent on New Delhi every year.

The Indian Business community is very sore that it has been deprived of its representation in Parliament. Looking back to the working of Parliament, no one could say that the Indian business community has suffered in any way. Every day, every aspect of trade and commerce is discussed in the House.

A few examples would illustrate the point. At the repeated insistence of the members, the Government had to stop the import of biscuits altogether. The imports of cycles, sewing machines, plywood, textiles—in fact, all consumer goods, which compete with Indian industry—are strictly controlled, regulated, restricted and even stopped. In the matter of foreign trade, the issues which should interest a country are the quantity of a particular commodity and the country from which it is imported or to which it is exported. Parliament is not interested in either of these two questions. It is interested in the persons, who are exporters or importers. The emphasis is on new comers as against established importers.

India's trade is being systematically ruined by unsocial practices, such as adulteration. Parliament has hardly shown any interest in this particular subject.

"Rishwat"

Legislation is not the remedy for the evil. Legislation is useless, unless there is effective machinery to implement the Laws. Human material is an integral part of this machinery. In this country, there is a Dictator, more powerful than all the Government put together. His name is "Khan Bahadur Rishwat Khan". All the Laws of this country are ineffective before this all powerful personality. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur may have an anti-adulteration Act. In the last analysis, the Law will lead to little more adulteration so that palms of inspecting staff may be adequately oiled. The first assault, therefore, should be on the all-powerful Khan Bahadur ,who has to be destroyed, root, branch and all.

It is a matter of common knowledge that corruption, in every walk of life, has gone up since August 15, 1947. In the courts of justice, nothing is possible without a bribe. In the sphere of health, case are known of innoculation certificates sold for a fee without giving innoculation. According to reports, the evil has spread to food-testing laboratories.

Centre's Inroads

Members of Parliament, many a time, deliberately or otherwise show a deplorable ignorance of the Constitution. The Constitution being federal, has three lists of subjects, Federal, State, and Cuncurrent; the subjects falling in the State list being the exclusive responsibility of the States.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh asked the Food and Agriculture Minister during the week whether Government had formulated a ten-year plan to upgrade Indian cattle for increased milk production in India and if so, whether Government proposed to open some key farms to popularise this programme.

The Minister-in-Charge gave his reply in the affirmative, adding that the Government had allocated Rs. twenty lakhs for the plan.

The issue is whether upgrading of cattle is a Central responsibility and if not why the Centre is butting in?

The instance quoted is not a solitary one. Every morning, during question hour, the Government is urged to allocate more and more funds for objects, which are the States' responsibility. The States do not mind, because, they are able to secure bigger and bigger grants through this process. The members are also building up their election platform. The Centre is widening the area to ride in its coach and four through what was once called the Provincial Autonomy. The only person affected adversely is the most loyal citizen called the taxpayer.

It is, however, a paradox that, on one side, the Centre is destroying the Constitutional limits of the States and States' Autonomy and, on the other side, it is creating more democratic toys to play with. Some one some day will have to explain the paradox.

PRITHVIRAJ IN NEW PLAY

Popular cine and stage actor Prithviraj, who played the leading role in his new drama 'Kalakar' at the Royal Opera House, Bombay.

DANGIS ON WAY TO NEW WAY OF LIFE

Ambitious Housing Plan Envisages 4,000 Tenements

HARDLY 40 miles to the east of prosperous Bilimora on the B.B.C.I. Railway, one finds a country with an altogether different outlook on civilization. This is the Dangs District which first came into prominence when the great forests fires of March 1949 swept over the entire Dangs.

A group of former 14 petty Bhil States comprising an area of 660 square miles now form the Dangs District, which was a centrally administered unit till it merged into Bombay State in 1947. The entire area is fully stocked with excellent and valuable teak forests which yield an annual revenue of Rs. 25 lakhs.

In this hilly and undulating forest tract, 47,000 aboriginals, mostly consisting of Bhils and Kunbis, reside, carrying on agriculture of a primitive type in about 300 square miles of the district and depending for their livelihood mostly on forest operations.

These Adivasis live in tiny thatched huts with bamboo-mat-walls huddled together with their cattle and poultry. These huts without plinths, ventilation and sanitation are mainly responsible for heavy mortality accentuated by the malarial conditions of the place. Their extreme poverty and backwardness is responsible for this state of affairs.

DANGS RESERVE FUND

For the amelioration of these Adivasis, spread over the area in 300 and odd villages, the Government of Bombay has constituted what called "the Dangs District Reserve Fund" which runs into about 70 lakhs of rupees. The Fund is placed at the disposal of the various departments for financing important development schemes.

Realising that if the Dangis are to be given a new life they must first be provided with sanitary houses in which they can pursue their vocations in a better and healthier atmosphere, the Government of Bombay sanctioned, in December last, a scheme for co-operative housing societies for the Dangis. A Housing Board under the chairmanship of the District Collector was formed with the responsibility of execution of the scheme.

The scheme is the first step towards the goal of constructing at least 4,000 tenements in the District, providing housing

(Continued on Page 18)

PARSI CHARITABLE INSTITUTE

The Byramji Jeejibhoy Parsi Charitable Institute at Charni Road celebrated its Diamond Jubilee recently. Sir Shapoorji B. Bilimoria is seen addressing the gathering.

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PATTER

By Asude.

MURDER FOR MUSIC

I HOPE the man who has come to occupy the house after the next to mine reads this paper. For it is meant for him. Also for you, if you happen to have seven brats of graduated size and sex. Brats, I understand, are of common gender. He has ten but I am interested in the last seven.

The point to stress, however, is neither size nor sex, but the voice. The voices are also graduated — to the scales of Music. It is a pity that the father of the gang has not noticed it. Nor made good use of it. That is why I have to tell him. And you. That is, if you happen to have etc. etc.

From scraps gathered from other victims, I have come to learn that the routine followed in that 'menage' is somewhat like this. These seven devils go on committing all kinds of mischief and misdemeanour throughout the day but nobody interferes. The father is busy with Congress elections and the mother is a happy soul, too happy to worry about misdemeancurs.

The father pops into the house from time to time and hears about what has been going on during his absences. He says nothing and does nothing, but makes notes of the malfeasances in a notebook, so much against so-and-so, and such-and-such against the other.

Somewhere about midnight he returns home, and after a hasty dinner, sits down to render accounts. Apparently, he has the charge-sheets before him, and, I presume, the accused persons lined up. And then, he goes into the evidence, reads out the sentences, and — just when I am trying to drop off — he carries them out. The sentences, I mean.

Try to figure out what that means. Seven accused, all being given the 'works,' and all seven yelling. Not together, but by turn. Exactly what implements are used by the father in giving the medicines nobody knows. All I can tell is that the voices of the seven brats are most amazingly attuned to the seven tones of the Indian scales — "sa-re-ga-ma-pa-dha-ni."

What grieves me is that the father apparently does not know it and, therefore, cannot utilize it. That is why I have to write about it.

You remember the man in Udayashankar's troupe who sat on the stage and extracted all the scale-tones from a number of 'tablas' arranged in a halfcircle before him? He would play any well-known 'rag' on this original keyboard. Somewhat on the lines of the 'Jaltarang.'

And then there was the Parisian musician who produced the notes of the scales from anywhere. He would step into a drawing-room and running over the usual 'objects d'art,' pick out the pieces which would form his keyboard, and then with a spoon would play airs of the audience's choice. A vase, a cigarette-stand, ash-trays, glass tumblers and porcelain tea-cups — things like these would make up the melody.

The classic case of its kind was, however, the story of Abbe de Baigne, favourite musician in the court of King Louis XI of France, noted for the originality of his entertainments. One fine morning all Paris woke up to hear that de Baigne had devised a new composition which was nothing like what he had served to the public before.

When the select audience who had been invited to the Court for the show appeared in the auditorium, they saw a huge black velvet tent at one end of the hall from which ran strange wires connected with an oddly shaped keyboard. Peculiar, un-human noises came from inside the tent.

When the front curtain of the tent was removed, the audience gave a gasp of amazement — and then broke into wild laughter. Twenty pigs stood on the stage—big ones, little dones, fat ones, lean ones — all arranged in a long line and tied securely side by side.

Abbe de Baigne advanced to the front of the stage and with a courtly bow to the King announced in pontifical tones: "Your Majesty, I present to you and this distinguished gathering my humble contribution to the Art of Instrumental Music — the Pig-o-phone."

De Baigne struck the keyboard. Two pigs squalled loudly in harmony. He struck more keys. Other pigs broke out in higher pitched squeals. The musician played feverishly. The pigs responded with ever-increasing volume until the entire hall was filled with an uproar of pig-squeals, shouts, and laughter. King Louis laughed till his sides ached.

But that was not the end of the show. Suddenly, out of this bedlam stole the notes of an old French air, squealed harmoniously by the line of the singing swine. Never had Paris seen or heard anything like it. Monsieur de Baigne was surfeited with praise from all sides. Questions were shot at him: How did he do it? How was it possible to make pigs sing in harmony?

But de Baigne waved them away, answering with lofty disdain: "An artist's secrets are his own, I will not reveal my secret."

The secret, however, came out. It transpired that de Baigne had fixed sharp spikes at the end of each wire from his keyboard which were poised at the backs of the pigs. He had only to pull the right wires as he pounded the keyboard and this produced the proper squeal at the proper time.

It was simply a case of tuning up the pigs' voices to the notes of the scale and then giving the right pull at the right place. The poor brutes could not help squealing — and making Music.

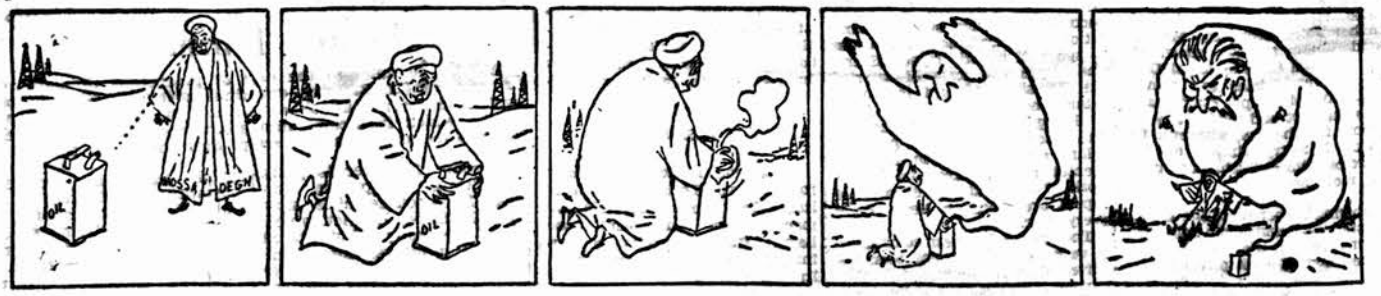
What I ask is, why doesn't this paterfamilias take a leaf from de Baigne's book and do the same? Every father should know the 'tempo' of his children's squeals. This one doesn't, but I know that one of the aforesaid brats gives forth an excellent 'sa' when he is tapped, another a fine 'ma' and so on. The septette has all the seven notes impartially distributed amongst them by God.

All he has to do is to arrange the lot in a row according to their individual places in the diapason. And then, with an ordinary office ruler, or a wooden spoon, as a sort of conductor's baton, let him start the good work. Just go on tapping the top of the craniums and let the music of the spheres pour forth.

With a week's practice, you might execute the most complicated 'Dhrupad' from the human keyboard.

He would get Music — and I would get some sleep. I don't think other neighbours will object. In any case, they can do nothing in law. There is no law stifling the spontaneous outflow of the 'vox humana' — particularly of growing children. Not so spontaneous, you say? But how are they going to know? Jai Hind.

IRAN'S PREMIER MAY BE CONJURING UP THE WRONG KIND OF GENIE



Boost in De Tijd, Amsterdam

Have King-Cobras Taste For Human Flesh?

STORY OF TWO HIMALAYAN GIANTS

ONE summer morning some years ago I walked into the bar of that august institution, the United Service Club in Simla, where I happened to be spending a leave. The sole occupant—apart from the barman—pivoted on his stool to reveal the untidy hair and familiar face of "Chimp" Sullivan an old school-friend. Since those far-off days our ways had taken us far apart, his to the old Royal Military Academy at Woolwich and mine to Sandhurst, vide H. T. Kenny in 'The Wide World Magazine.'

"Hullo, Chimp!" I cried, joyfully. "Haven't seen you for ages! The last time, I believe, was when we went up for our 'medical' for the Army."

That's about right," returned Chimp, sliding off his perch and shaking hands vigorously. "It's good to see you again."

"Tell me," I went on, after we had solemnly toasted one another. "What did you do after you left The Shop? Was it Sappers, or Gunners? And what are you doing now?"

"I went to the Sappers, and I'm now in the Survey Department.

"A nice cushy job, I suppose, with headquarters at the club?"

Sullivan frowned.

Not A Bed Of Roses

"That's where you're wrong, old chap," he replied. "If you think I sit on my bunkers in Simla all the time you couldn't be more mistaken! From time to time I'm jolly glad to get back to comfort and civilization for a few days. During the past six months, for instance, I've been surveying the Himalayas to the east of Tehri. Some chunks of that area are more than 19,000 ft. high—and life at 19,000 ft. is hardly a bed of roses! Try running fifteen yards or enjoying a cigarette at that altitude!"

"What did you find up there—the Abominable Snowmen?"

"No", grinned Chimp. "Nothing like that. As a matter of fact, however, on this last expedition we did come across something very odd, though it was at a much lower elevation than 19,000 ft. I'll tell you about it."

The party of which I was in charge consisted of Dickson—a subaltern and fellow-Sapper—Lal Behari Gupta, our Indian assistant; seven Sherpas (Himalayan hillmen) to carry our kit; and two personal servants. We had bivouac tents, of course, and a lot of surveying gear.

After concluding our work above the snow line we came down to the Jumna before moving farther east to survey a small tributary and its source in the mountains. Having reached the valley, we made for Bandarkot, a collection of wooden houses with sloping roofs of rough-cut slates adorned with the usual rows of cow-pats, laid down until they become sufficiently mature for use as fuel.

I had sent the servants ahead to this village to arrange for accommodation, and we were met by the headman, one Abd'-er-Rahman, who conducted us to an empty house which had been cleaned out for us. When on the move I usually make a point, if I haven't passed that way before, of consulting the local headman about the route to be followed next day. So, after we had settled in, I asked Abd'-er-Rahman to come along.

"Rakshasas"

The usual formalities concluded, I spread out the map and traced on it the winding line of the bridle-path to Ghitgul a village about eight miles distant. Then I noticed a straighter dotted line—a track passing a point marked "Sivaskanda TOPE" (hillock), which appeared to be about a mile shorter. This path I told the headman I proposed to follow.

He looked at me in alarm. "SAHIB," he said, hastily, "you must not go that way!"

"Why not?" I asked, surprised at his tone.

"SAHIB," he replied, "a RAKSHASA and a RAKSHASI live beside it, and those who venture there perish!"

This sounded rather alarming, for such creatures, according to Hindu mythology, are giant demons who enjoy eating people! The RAKSHASA is the male, the RAKSHASI the female.

"Look here Abd'-er-Rahman" I said severely, "I take it you're a good Mohammedan. Surely you don't believe in that sort of stuff"!

"Hazur," he replied, earnestly, "I don't know what to believe! All I know is that everybody in this village is afraid. A few weeks ago the baby of the couple who formerly lived in this house became very ill. The father and mother decided to take it to Ghitgul, where there is a wise man skilled in medicine. As they feared for the child's life, and wished to save time, they took the path you are thinking of following. The man announced that he would return in the evening, leaving his wife and child at Ghitgul. He did not come back, Sahib, nor did the woman arrive at Ghitgul; all three just vanished! The Sannyasi (religious mendicant), Fakir Chand, has told the people both here and at Ghitgul that they must not take the path. There is a temple to the Lord Siva on the Tope, and the Sannyasi claims that the god himself lives there, guarded by a Rakshasa and a Rakshasi who are ready to slay anyone who profanes his sanctuary or interrupts his meditations."

"Does this Sannyasi happen to be in the village now?" I asked. "If so, I should like to see him."

Fakir's Story

Beckoning to one of the urchins hanging about outside the open doorway, the headman told him to go and fetch Fakir Chand.

When the Sannyasi appeared he struck me as even less attractive than most of his kind. His garb consisted of a leopard-skin and a rosary of red "Rudra's eye" berries. His face, body, and spindly legs were smeared with white ashes; his hair and beard were long, matted, and the colour of ochre. What I noticed most about him, however, were his tight-lipped mouth and fierce, fanatical eyes, shining brilliantly from their ashy mask. Altogether, a nasty-looking piece of work, I decided.

"I gather that you often travel between Bandarkot and Ghitgul", I began.

"I do, Sahib," he replied, curtly.

"Tell me," I continued, "What is this I hear about a Rakshasa and a Rakshasi at Sivaskanda? I am

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CHIANGS AT FORMOSA

Bid For American Aid To Invade China

"I HAD not expected to see her looking so young. Surely, I thought, the terrible years of defeat, of China's conquest by Communists, would leave creases in her handsome face and thread gray through the midnight black of her hair. But, at fifty-three, Madame Chiang Kai-shek seemed an alert thirty-five. She sat straight, almost defiantly erect, near the edge of her own determination to help the Nationalist government win back what it had lost—its prestige and all the mainland of China. Only one thing would stop her, she made quite plain to me, and that one thing was death."

BY JOHN DENSON

Mme. Chiang

I AM among my people where I belong and where I've always wanted to be," she said. "I pray with all my heart to return with them to the mainland."

Nearly eight years had passed since I had seen Madame Chiang —who, as wife of the generalissimo and president of Nationalist China, and in her own right as well, is certainly one of the two or three best-known women in the world, says the author in 'Collier's'

Like a great many Americans, I remembered her most clearly as the eloquent lady of the East who, in 1943, stood in the Capitol at Washington and inspired the huzzas of both branches of Congress. It was there, with flame in her eyes, that she called for victory over our enemies of World War II. The congressmen had overlooked her rather brash criticism of U.S.-British strategy to cheer her fighting words.

I remembered, too, all the whispers about this long-powerful woman and her kin. Her critics have been many and bitter. They feared her because of her ambitions, because she was the wife of the generalissimo and so could counsel him, and because she was a member, perhaps the most important member, of the famous Soong family, whose rise in China was closely associated with the fortunes of Chiang Kai-shek.

Lady Sun Yat-Sen

For a quarter century, the Soongs have been China's most controversial clan. Of this dynasty, only the Madame, the former Mei-ling Soong, remains in Nationalist public life. T. V. Soong, her brother, and her sister Ai-ling's husband, Dr. H. H Kung, both of whom had been near the top of the Nationalist government, are in retirement.

Another sister, Shing-ling, widow of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, deserted the Nationalists. She sits in Peping and does the bidding of the Communists. Thus sister is now pitted against sister in the great struggle for control of China.

It had been whispered that Madame Chiang would never return to her husband's side. This rumour arose when the Madame (everyone calls her that) remained in the United States for a long stay while mainland China fell piece by piece, until only a few islands in the South China Sea were left as doubtful sanctuary for the Nationalist government for what remained of its army and for those Chinese who had the opportunity to flee from the Communists.

But here she was, across the desk from me, at the end of her first long, hard year on Formosa, the island seat of her husband's government and the centre of Chinese resistance against the Reds.

"There had even been talk that my husband and I were going to be divorced," the Madame said. "How foolish, how very foolish. We are making our plans now to celebrate our twenty-fourth wedding anniversary in December." The Madame puffed a gold-tipped cigarette for a moment, as though reviewing her plans for the celebration.

Aside from lip stick, Madame Chiang appears to use very little make-up.

Complaint Against U. S.

Madame Chiang turned back to me, and I asked her to review what she had been doing since her return from the United States to Formosa and her husband. The mention of her stay in the States clouded her face.

"That was the most miserable year I've ever spent," she said, "away from my husband and my people in those black days. I felt, though, that I had to stay in America to do what I could for China; that it was my duty. I wanted to tell my American friends what was happening in the Orient. I thought then there was a chance to turn back the Communists on the mainland if people recognized that our war against the Communists is the war of all free peoples against all Communists. I told them what would happen in Korea.

"I told them"—the Madame's voice grew in intensity—that if worst came to worst, Formosa was the only place that could serve as a springboard to regain China from the Communists. I told my American friends that if there is to be freedom anywhere, there must be freedom everywhere. That is why Formosa has been, and is, so important to the whole democratic world."

The Madame made no effort to hide her bitterness over the failure of her mission to obtain aid from the United States.

The Madame talked of those days just after her return of her confidence that the tide was beginning to turn in favor of the Nationalists, and how she came to organize the Women's Anti-Aggression League, which is probably the largest volunteer group ever to exist on Formosa. The League has a membership of 100,000 with 45 branches, 125 sub branches and 49 work corps. Its activities cover almost every populated area on Formosa, and have even spread to the Philippines and to the Pescadores, a string of small islands off Formosa.

Patriotic Women

"Not long after I got back," Madame Chiang said, "a group of women organised a welcome for me at Chungshan Hall, where the Japanese had surrendered after their 50-year occupation of Formosa.

"I decided against the usual programme of talk and ceremony. I knew there were many amputees among our wounded. I had visited them. I knew something must be done for them, something to lift the morale of all our troops. I had a 10-foot figure made—a plastic statue of a soldier without arms or legs—and I put this right in the centre of the stage. I also brought a group of wounded from the hospitals. I then asked the women who came to welcome me to contribute for artificial legs and arms.

"Most of these women were poor, poor beyond the belief of people in the United States. Their families, under the Japanese, had had little for generations. But the response was tremendous. Some without money took off their rings, others a piece or two of jewelry, their dearest possessions, and gave them.

Madame Chiang wanted to be sure that all the women of the country supported her plan for the Anti-Aggression League, which had two major purposes: to teach the women the evils of Communism and to help the Nationalist armed forces in any way possible.

This hesitancy passed a few months later when the Madame called a three-day conference in Taipeh at which the Anti-Aggression League was finally organized.

"I housed the delegates, the leading women of the island, in the mansion which had been used as the official residence of the Japanese governor of Formosa," the Madame said, with some satisfaction. "None of these women had ever been there. It was not permitted. I think that lifted their pride, and they plunged heart and soul into the gruelling work of the next few months. Our first job, I remember, was to make T-shirts and shorts for our soldiers who were desperately short of all kinds of clothing. We made 670,000 suits of shirts and shorts in exactly three months—and we had to dig up the cotton cloth ourselves."

The Madame rustled out of her chair. "We've come a long way since then," she said. "I'll show you some of the things we're doing."

League Headquarters

She led the way out of the Quonset hut, across a short, covered walkway and into a large two-story, soiled tan building, the workshop of the Taipeh headquarters of the Anti-Aggression League. This building, Madame Chiang's hut and a new auditorium of the league stand in a blocksquare walled compound in Taipeh's Cheng Nei (Inner City), a block from the principal Nationalist government building, an ugly structure of red brick with an authoritative tower in the middle. (It was built by the Japanese.) The generalissimo makes his official headquarters there. It had been officially named Long Live Chiang Kai-shek Hall, but the name didn't stick. It was now known simply as the president's office.

The Madame ushered me into a large room where about 30 young women, some Formosan but most of them Chinese refugees from the mainland, folded bandages. The women's deft fingers moved so swiftly it was hard to follow them. On the walls were enlarged photographs of the league's members at work and most prominent were pictures of the Madame herself. Ironically, there was a portrait of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, father of Chinese democracy, whose widow—the Madame's sister—had joined the Communists.

Rooms in the old, stone, arcaded building, once used for housing transient troops by the Nationalists, are spacious, and on the second floor was one with more than 100 sewing machines. I saw petite and charming Mrs. K C. Wu, wife of the provincial governor of Formosa, at one of the machines and, the Madame explained, the wife of Premier Chen Cheng often works in the huge sewing room. "Everybody from the wives of the highest officials down to the wives of ordinary labourers are members of the league," she said. "You can see their efficiency for yourself."

Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek

Madame At Work

The Madame consulted with one of the young women and then sat down at a machine to demonstrate her own technique for sewing puttees. (Chinese troops still wear puttees like those of American soldiers of World War I.

The Madame seemed no less proficient than the other workers. Thousands of pairs of puttees were stacked in the aisles, and the Madame moved gingerly when she led me on to the nursery. "We must take care of the children while the mothers work", she said. "Many of the women have no one at home to watch them."

The children, seated at a great round table, toyed with their tin cups which had been filled with fruit juice (There is little milk on the island.) They surveyed the Madame as she surveyed them. One dimpled, doll-like child displayed a smile so dazzling that the Madame walked across the room to pat her glistening black, bobbed hair.

Elsewhere in the building, workers sewed rice bags and other small items of equipment for Nationalist soldiers.

On the walls back of the desk were the only real splashes of colour in the office. There were two brilliantly red white and gold banners, about two by three feet, silken and artfully sewn. The banners had been presented to the Madame by the league and, roughly translated, they described her as the "Lady on Top of the World" and as "The Light of Womanhood."

The Chiangs live in a post-war-built home in Shinlin, one of the northern suburbs of Taipeh. The house is set against green hills and you can see Tsao (Grass) Mountain in the distance. Inside the grounds, you follow a bumpy, muddy road for about a half mile and pass two sentries before you reach it. At the door are uniformed attendants and two army officers (one a general, the other a captain) to meet callers. With the captain at my heels, I was escorted down a wide hall and into a large living room. The whole effect at the Chiang home was Western, and I think the home and its furnishings are about comparable to those of a dol. 25,000 or dol. 30,000-a-year man in Westchester County, New York, or Winetka, outside Chicago.

A moment after my arrival, the generalissimo, followed by the Madame, came into the living room, which was crowded with rose-coloured overstuffed chairs and divans, with many pillows strewn about. Chiang, dressed in a plain, khaki uniform, settled into one of the chairs while I sat to his right with the Madame. Although the Madame often translates for her husband, Shen Chang-huan, the president's

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CHING-KUO'S AMBITION TO OUST MADAM

ON RED TIBET'S BORDER

Princess Sayno Koshoo Sangey Deki, wife of Maharajkumar of Sikkim; Mrs. Leela Dayal, wife of Political Officer, Sikkim; and a friend.

LAST LOOK ROUND

CLOTHES—the dress he wears—make the man is a trite saying that has come down the ages. It is a saying which has made the West what it is in sartorial choice and preference.

It is, however, not so easy to accept this saying, ignoring the demands of the climate, customs and what one may call the culture of any nation or region to which a particular dress is both appropriate and protective enough against the inclemencies of the weather.

There is the old story of the contest between the sun and the wind. A poor peasant was going his way with a blanket on his shoulders. The sun and the wind had a dispute as to which of them was the stronger. The issue was of making the peasant throw away the blanket. The wind tried its utmost to blow off the blanket. But the more it blew the closer did the man hug the blanket and all attempts of the wind to blow it off were unavailing. Then the sun tried his hand. When the sun began to blaze in all his glory, the peasant felt warmer and warmer and a stage was reached when, perspiring under the heat of the sun, the peasant had no alternative but to throw off his blanket and to heave a sigh of relief from the oppressive heat.

In a nutshell this tory of one's childhood days throws a flood of light on the sartorial requirements of a nation or region which has a particular dress and sticks on to it through ages.

U. S. Efforts

THE Armed Forces of the United States have been recently experimenting with a uniform that would be comfortable and protective in the ice-cold regions of northern Alaska, Greenland and Iceland. They experimened first with a nine-layer contraption. It was too cumbersome and heavy. They have been still experimenting on the sartorial requirements of ice-cold regions. They have come to a five-piece or five-layer equipment which may be able to ward off the cold and leave a little freedom for easy movements. The problem has been of having a fabric next to the skin which will neutralise the moisture of the body, or rather allow it to evaporate without letting in too much cold to make the dress uncomfortable.

The Eskimo of the Arctic regions, it has been noted, is quite comfortable in two sets of 'clothing', even in his house built of ice-slabs and while reclining on settees constructed of ice-slabs in his Igloo or hut. The Eskimo probably wears one set of his garments—next to the skin—with the the hair turned inside and the other set with the hair turned on the outside. The Eskimo's dress is mad of reindeer hide, scraped by his housewife and cured in the process possible in the icy regions, which only an Eskimo knows. The inner suit, if we might call it one, is so contrived with the hair turned inside that it leaves sufficient scope for the neutralisation of body moisture, while protecting the wearer against any draught of cold in that region which is the home of icy winds and avalanches.

Smartest

WHILE the American Army is experimenting with the uniform suited to Arctic conditions of warfare, it is heartening to read that the turn-out of the small Indian Ambulance unit on the Korean battle front has appealed to observers as the 'smartest' of them all. Every officer and man of the unit has put up a good show in his uniform. The members of the unit wear maroon berets or 'pugrees' and British jungle-green or battle dress, it is reported. "Before the 29th Brigade arrived when the battle-stained Middlesex, Australisans and Argylls were wearing odds and ends of British and American uniforms, we used to take the Americans round to the Indians to show them what 'British' soldiers really looked like," said a prominent correspondent from the Korean front. (By the way the Indians, adds the correspondent, have another distinction. "They make the best cup of tea in Korea, although the gunners of the 45th Field Regiment come a close second").

During the days of British Raj, India was gradually led by western influence to accept the Victorian style of dress not merely for ceremonial and official functions but in the ordinary common man's acceptance of hat-coat-waistcoat-pants-and-boots mode of apparel and footwear. It was not unusual to find many Indian dandees in uptodate suits with starched collars or wearing ties and gold watch-chains passing through the buttonhole from pocket to pocket of the waistcoat. Indian citizens had to dress in the approved Western style when they went to official functions or visited a British official or his Indian counterpart. The sartorial and footwear fad of the Britishers had intensified to such a point of intolerance of the Indian style of dress and footwear that even Indian officials shared is arrogance of their British models and asked Indians who were not shod in the English fashion to leave their footwear outside before entering their chambers. The chaprasi of the "Saheb" would not allow any Indian footwear to enter the sanctum sanctorum of the "white Sahib". Such was the tyranny of sartorial convention that the British established in India.

"Half-Naked Fakir"

It was given to Mahatma Gandhi to strike the biggest blow to this sartorial snobbery established by the ruling race of the whites over the people who had been brought under subjugation through fair means and foul. Because, let us not forget that the alleged conquest of India was no conquest in the sense of the Roman or Norman conquest of Britain. India had been brought under British rule in the guise of concessions for trade, fostering to their own advantage, the quarrels between India's petty chiefs and rulers and dividing the house against itself by all sorts of chicanery as Clive did before he 'won" the battle of Plassey The subtle influence of Britain and the West was making inroads into the established modes of life of Indians in the spheres of dress, food and other things.

Though other great Indians like Tilak and Malaviya stuck to their own national dress all through their life, it was Mahatma Gandhi who gave the death blow to the snobbery of Western mode of attire in India, when he—the "half-naked Fakir" of Churchill—climbed the steps of Buckingham Palace to meet the King. He was clad in his usual loin-cloth with a shawl thrown on his shoulders.

It is one thing for a free country like Turkey, under its liberator Kemal Pasha, to accept voluntarily the Western mode of dress and quite the opposite for a subjugated country, as India then was to accept the sartorial conventions of Westerners or the British, because of the latter's political or social influence. Kemal must have thought that the Western style of dress would make the Turks more "western" than Orientals, as these were then generally despised for their age-old customs, manners and modes of dress. Smartness, utility and freedom of movement must also, it is true, have counted with Kemal in discarding the old Turkish flowing robes and the Fez or the turban of the Oriental. But in the main Kemal wanted to equalise the outward appearance of the Turk with that of the westerner at least in the sartorial field.

India's Problem

With the attainment of independence, India has the problem of a NATIONAL DRESS yet to solve.

As we have seen it is more the climate than any thing else that goes to build the convention of a certain type of dress. The Esquimo's dress would be quite out of place at Cape Comorin or Kanya Kumari, the southernmost point of India. Within a few degrees of the equator, one cannot put on arctic garments. In the south of India, therefore, it is the blazing sun of the story, who makes the Travancorean and the Malayalee throw away his "blanket" or the upper garment. It would be intolerable and impossible for the South Indian to wrap himself in the double folds of a Pashmina shawl as the Kashmiri in the north of India does with a tiny earthen brazier, in which is a small bit of live coal, hanging inside the folds of the shawl to keep him warm against the bleak Himalayan winter. The Malayalee would be satisfied with a "lungi", an upper-garment (a piece of cloth) and a large, square, coloured handkerchief to protect his head against the equatorial sun.

In between these two extremes lies the physical or geographical body of India and the Indian National Dress, whatever it is going to be, has to be decided without fear or favour.

Aping of foreigners in sartorial display has been roundly condemned by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, who can be said today to be leading Indian thought in more than one respect. He strongly deprecated the wearing of the American bush-shirt at official and other functions by the elite, who were flaunting it as the latest acquisition in sartorial fasion.

It is not long back that a certain type of shirt or "Kurta" was popularly known as "Jawahar Kurta" and the wearers of it also flaunted a waistcoast (not of the Victorian type) over it, as Nehru often used to go about in.

Whose Choice?

APART from this the present leaders of India come from the north, which has severe winters. It is generally the people of the colder regions who have to be fastidious in the matter of apparel to protect themselves against nature's whims. In the south one mode of dress would be good enough for all the seasons. In the north the seasons dictate the dress. And that is why a northerner is more fastidious by nature in the choice of the garments he wears. And naturally the northerner in India leads in the final fixing of the National Dress.

So far as the present choice is concerned, it has been taken that Chudiar Jodhpuri pyjamas and a long flowing Shervani can make the National Dress of India. The head-dress may be a Gandhicap or a turban and the foot-gear of the wearer's choice, though the Moghul or Rajputani slippers seem to be the vogue in this respect.

For Common Man

SPEAKING recently at a meeting at Patna an Indian Civilian expressed the opinion that the "Dhoti" and the "Kurta" for men and the "Sari" for women could not be displaced so far as the masses are concerned.

It is not that Indians did not know the art of making clothes before the advent of Moghuls. Indians according to this Civilian knew the art of making sewn garments at least 3,000 years earlier. He also referred to the examination OF A PIECE OF INDIAN CLOTH AT LEAST 2,000 YEARS OLD in the Matunga Textile Laboratory which had disclosed counts of 30' and 40's.

He disclosed that king Harsha of Kashmir introduced in the 12th century A.D. dress reforms in his kingdom.

He quoted an inscription of the 5th century (438 A.D.) put up by a guild of weavers which he called the earliest textile advertisement in India.

But speaking from the hygienic point of view for any working man in almost all conditions except the extreme cold of Northern India winter the union-suit of the motor mechanic or cleaner—or next best the half-pant and the tucked-in half-shirt—seems to be the most suitable as many authorities on sartorial requirements from the viewpoint of utility and health hold.

With regard to the Indian "sari" we come across so many fire accidents which take quite a good number of lives every year especially in the cities, where in a small area the primus stove plays the havoc. **At a commercial arts exhibition in the city some years back there was a painting of a woman in a "sari" near a stove with this catchy motto: "Beware of fire. Avoid accidents. Be tidy."**

Another Innovation

BESIDES giving a death-blow to the snobbery of western dress fashions, Mahatma Gandhi introduced another innovation. This was in the fabric of the apparel.

Foreign fabrics, earlier from Manchester and then from Japan, glutted the Indian market. It was computed that India was paying to the tune of Rs. 65 crores to manufacturers abroad for the requirements of her cloth needs. As an economic problem, it was India's gain if this money that was a drain on her wealth year in and year out was saved from going out of the country. This gave an impetus to the Swadeshi—or Buy Indian—movement, following the partition of Bengal in the Curzonian days. This was one of the slogans of the political leaders along with the boycott of foreign cloth. Under Mahatmaji this movement intensified to such an extent that there were bonfires of foreign cloth every now and then in the hectic days of Non-co-operation.

Even today in the year of grace 1951 the Indian Army has found it necessary to check this drain of money from the country for foreign goods.

An Army circular deprecates the general tendency among officers and their families to prefer foreign goods to those of Indian manufacture in the belief that the foreign article is invariably better than the Indian one. "This is an attitude", the circular emphasises, "which we must try to eradicate, not only because it is not always correct, but in the wider interests of our country's advancement." The Army Headquarters has, therefore, decided that the range of imported articles in Army canteens should be severely restricted in future.

Khaddar

MAHATMAJI went a step further in the selection of the fabric for Indians' dress. He found several virtues in the coarse handspun and hand-woven Khaddar or Khadi. Firstly it was purely Indian in the sense that there was no need of any foreign machinery to produce it, every farthing or pie that was spent on Khadi would remain in India. Secondly it gave occupation to the Indian agriculturist who had to spend at least six months a year in enforced idleness, when he was not engaged in the work of tilling the soil. The little extra money he could earn by hand-spinning and hand-weaving in the production of Khaddar would go to meet the deficiencies in his meagre budget Thirdly the production of Khaddar could be done in the village itself, thus keeping the peasant in the rural areas instead of his being forced to migrate to towns and cities for the sake of earning the means to make the two ends of his annual budget meet. Fourthly, spinning was an occupation which could be learnt without great trouble by women and even children and their spare time, in the villages, could be utilised to add what little they could to the family budget.

The Congress, at the instance of Mahatmaji, accepted Khaddar as the official fabric to be worn by the members of the organisation. It was in 1924 that Mahatmaji insisted that members of all Congress Executive bodies must be self-spinners. A good example is better than mere pious precept. That is what the Mahatma held. And with his enthusiasm for Khadi, the organisation of the All-India Spinners' Association was brought into being.

"Swawalamban"

TODAY passing through all and sundry vicissitudes during the course of decades, the AISA has reorientated its policy. The emphasis today is laid on "Swawalamban" or self-reliance. That means the wearer has to produce his own yarn. The Association has centres where they get the yarn of regular spinners woven. But they have closed some of the Central Depots of the Provincial Branches of the AISA. And in some provinces they have decided to close their sales shops or to hand them over to local agencies. Local people are encouraged to form spinners' groups and to take over some of the work of the AISA. This has also been done in several places.

Next an attempt is being made to keep up the ideal of Mahatmaji with regard to the purity of Khaddar. All kinds of cloth are being sold as genuine Khaddar. Often either the weft or warp is mill yarn; thus it is only part hand-spun. In U.P. and some other provinces legislation is in existance or is to brought into existance, BANNING THE SALE OF TEXTILE PRODUCTS AS KHADI UNLESS THEY ARE CERTIFIED BY THE A.I.S.A. The A.I.S.A. on the other hand gives all facilities to producers of genuine Khaddar to get their goods certified. They send their inspectors, who, if satisfied, will authorise certification. This is a good move. Many producers, either individuals or spinners' co-operatives, can take full advantage of this. It will also ensure for the customer or wearer the genuineness of the article he purchases.

Govt. Help

MANY of the State Governments are encouraging Khaddar in various ways. The Madras Government recently published a pamphlet on its Khaddar policy. It drew attention to the fact that 71 per cent of the total population of the State was engaged in agriculture and that they could utilise the four to six months of the year, which they spend in enforced idleness, in the processes of production of Khaddar—spinning weaving, carding etc. etc. The Madras Government also gives a small subsidy to those engaged in this work. Its target for this year is 8,000,000 yards of Khadi. This Khaddar production gives also occupation to several handloom weavers, who were forced into idleness on account to shortage of mill yarn. The number of persons engaged in the State on Khaddar work was computed at 85,000.

Recently the Mysore Government also has decided to encourage Khaddar production. They have appointed a six-man committee and granted a sum of Rs. one lakh for its work. They have decided to grant a small subsidy to the production of Khaddar by yardage. They are planning more centres for the training of Khaddar workers. There is a central Khadi Vidyalaya in Bengalore in the State.

Some of the other Governments are also encouraging the production of Khaddar through their rural reconstruction centres run by them under village or cottage industries schemes.

Once there was a move to make Khaddar compulsory for the uniforms of menial staff of the Secretariats of some of the State Governments, when the Congress came to power in the British days. But it does not seem to have been strictly adhered to after the coming of independence. If the Governments, municipalities and other local-self-Government bodies in the country decide to have Khaddar as the fabric for the uniforms of their uniformed staff, the Khaddar movement can get a big impetus. This will also compulsorily lead to the improvement of the quality—texture—of Khaddar, which seems to have of late deteriorated in several provinces. This will also ensure the agriculturist a little extra earning in these hard times, and may avert his migrating to cities for earning his bread in the enforced months of idleness.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Behind The Scenes Of Philately

GOOD DESIGNS ARE IMPORTANT—3

WE have seen how, with the exception of the first issue of 1847, the great majority of the stamps of the United States have violated the artistic canons of design, the main faults either being disproportionate stress laid on certain features or an over-indulgence in intricacy.

That the artists responsible for the production of these stamps did pay some attention to the work in hand is proved by the alterations which were effected in the 1890-93 series, the addition of the triangles in the corners in 1894 counteracting, to some extent, the bareness of the former stamps.

But although the trend was all towards simplicity, no real difference became apparent till the introduction of the long presidential series for 1922.

Series Of 1922

The lay out of all the stamps in this long set was the same, only the central portraits being altered. The semi-circular 'United States Postage' surrounding the head had a substantial foundation in the denomination circles and tablets at the foot. A subtle and all-important change was made in the frame of the 15c which features the Statue of Liberty — the circle has been made quite elliptical, to accommodate the extended arm. The format of the higher values is horizontal, and the most successful of these are the 30c (bison) and dollars 5 (America) values, the latter being one of the finest balanced designs met with to date.

These designs showed that stamps do not have to be cluttered up with filigree, for although the series is not a thing to go into raves over, it does, at least spare one's eyesight. The uniformity of lettering and a reduction of the portraits to an even size also shows that the artists were determined to achieve unity. And they have managed to achieve this unity despite the diversity of the subjects involved.

The older presidential figures are taken from portraits or sculpted busts. The moderns, have been drawn from photographs. The 15c 'Liberty' is a full length statue, with a change in the frame. The 14c. (Red Indian Chief) is the only one of the smaller stamps to show a head-dress. The 17c 'Wilson' is the only one in horizontal format, while the other high values show a ship, a waterfall, a bison, buildings and a symbolic head of America. And STILL the unified effect is there.

Complete Break

The success of this group set a fashion that persisted, with slight modifications, for many years. The Harding, Nathan Hale, Harrison and Wilson stamps were issued years after the 1922 set first came out, while an oblique influence was felt on such stamps as the 'Sullivan' and 'Braddock's Field' commemoratives and the 1932 'Olympic Games.'

But soon the very sameness of these designs began to pall, and collectors, who had enjoyed these 'Presidentials' for over a decade and a half began to clamour for something quite different. A mere modification of existing designs would not do — there had to be a complete break with the past. The Government, which had hitherto stuck to its guns and refused to have any outside meddling, finally gave way. Under the auspices of the Treasury Department Art Project, it decided to hold an open competition. And the result of this competition did away, once and for all, with the idea that an 'outsider' cannot achieve success in the stamp field.

Here is what one distinguished American Art critic has to say of the new stamps. Writing in the 'New York Times,' Aline B. Louchheim, associate art editor of the paper, after discussing the flaws in American stamps writes:

The winning design resulted in one of the few American stamps which is distinguished in every respect — the current United States Presidential series, (issued in 1938). Yet every time that well-known artists and designers have volunteered their services, they have been rejected

There are expert graphic artists in America; there are well-trained designers; the technicians of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving are as able to execute a good as a bad design — and at the same cost. There is nothing to prevent the Post Office Department from appointing an advisory committee to be responsible for the design of our postage stamps, or to conduct open or invited competitions.

Commemoratives

So far we have been discussing the merits and demerits of definative issues, where the collector seldom enters into the picture. Considerations of security take first place, the demands of art and balance being purely incidental. But in the case of commemorative issues, it is quite another matter, for these stamps are meant — or should be — to put over a definite message.

Where the artist who produces a definative, usually has to work a frame and detail round a single central subject, the task ahead of the designer of a pictorial is far more difficult. Real life is not cramped, so King Harold can fight William the Norman at Hastings. But the poor designer, faced as he is with the inclusion of a few thousand embattled warriors, must needs think up some way of cutting down the number of figures while still projecting the idea of a host in the midst of carnage.

If he is lucky, he finds a way of representing the battle in a symbolic manner; if he is not, he puts on his eyeglass and gets busy engraving as many human beings as he can into less than an inch of space. Even though most collectors "think small" through long familiarity with a reduced scale, there can be an over-stepping of the limit.

Take the Columbian set as a choice example of how NOT to design stamps. With the exception of the $4 (Columbus and Isabella) and the $5 (Columbus, America and Liberty), there is not a single stamp whose details can be appreciated without the aid of a powerful magnifier. And since the common man does not carry about a microscope with him, it means, in effect, that the message on the stamp has failed to click. For the ordinary man in the street, after one look at Columbus landing in America with his whole fleet in tow, gives up the entire series in disgust, preferring to save his eyesight.

"OMAHAS"

This mass of detail is also present in the following set—the 'Omaha' series of 1898, issued in honour of the Trans-Mississippi exhibition. Troops guarding a wagon train or Red Indians going after bison are all right as subjects for full scale oil paintings, but as the central motifs of stamp designs they are positively absurd.

The smaller labels produced on the occasion of the Pan American Exhibition at Buffalo are somewhat better, for the centre is more compact. The ship on the 1c, the train on the 2c and the Niagara bridge at least stand alone and uncluttered with subsidiary ornamentation, while the black of the main subject makes it stand out against the coloured frames.

In the 'Louisiana Purchase' set of 1904, while the presidential portraits are clear enough, the pictorial parts of the stamps are lost altogether, making it quite clear that it is better to have a portrait pure and simple, than one embellished with all sorts of fripperies that one cannot even see. The 1907 'Jamestown' and the 1909 'Alaska Yukon' commemoratives are little better, while the 2c value of 1912, showing a head-on view of the Panama Canal, fails completely, since it does not take into account the fact that any great degree of depth and perspective required in a subject of this nature cannot possibly be depicted on a tiny square of perforated paper.

Simplicity is the keynote of the 1c value of the "Pilgrim Fathers" set, the substantial frame and the absence of ornamentation throwing into relief the 'Mayflower' which is the main motif. The 2c and 5c stamps, however, revert to the bad old methods, one showing us several of the founding fathers landing on the shore and the other value the signing of the compact by too many people altogether.

The 1924 commemoratives (Hugenot-Wallcon) are well balanced, the proud ship in full sail (1c) and the monument (5c) being sufficiently pronounced to hold one's interest. But the next year one of the worst designs of all time is let loose on us. One stamp shows Washington holding a parade, the next shows us a full-fledged battle, while the third, since it depicts a mere statute, makes up for the deficiency by giving us a lengthy slogan in each of the side panels.

It is well known that engraving the Lord's Prayer on grains of rice has long been a favourite pastime with men who apparently have nothing better to do, but in this case stamp designers have taken up the fad! What no one seems to realise is that not one in ten million people is going to take the trouble to get out a magnifier and see what is engraved. So that all this fine lettering is completely wasted. This same prodigality of detail may be seen in the Burgoyne commemorative of 1927 and the Clark label of 1929.

Uniformly Poor

The special issues in small format are almost uniformly bad for the next few years. The "Mayflower" stamp obviously inspired the "Norse American" pair of 1925, not very happily, for the broadening of the frame and the consequent reduction of the centre have an adverse effect on balance. "The Battle of White Plains" (1926), "Washington at Valley Forge" (1928), and the "Massachusetts Bay" and "Charleston" stamps (1930) all try to reduce large scale subjects to miniature and make a mess of the job

As opposed to these, the very similar "Sullivan" and "Edison" commemoratives (1929), the "Pulaski" and "Red Cross" items (1931) and the five special stamps of 1932 (Olympic Winter, Olympic Summer, Arbor Day, Penn and Webster) are quite effective. It is with the William Penn stamp of this year that real simplicity becomes the keynote, since the complete removal of background framework (repeated in the "Oglethorpe" stamp of the following year) produces not only a novel effect but manages to impart a line of classic simplicity that would have been ruined had the subject been enclosed in a frame.

In all the commemoratives we have seen so far, there is no violent cleavage with tradition. Some work is good, some is bad, some subjects well balanced, some quite the opposite, but a connecting line always seems to be there. It was with the famous Whistler "Study in Grey and Black" issued in connection with Mothers' Day in 1934 that an entirely new concept of design came into being.

NOTE: Some of the stamps discussed here are a little scarce, and beginners may find it a little difficult to run across them. But the great majority of them are illustrated in standard catalogues, where the main features of the stamps can be viewed easily enough.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Intricacy:

This Pakistan stamp is intricate not for security reasons, but because the Saracenic form of art forbade portraits, and so concentrated on patterns.

THE NEW 'W.K.' FOREIGN CATALOGUE

THE latest "foreign" section of the Whitfield King standard catalogue is at hand, and turns out to be a well-produced volume in which the prices are fairly reflective of market conditions. The work has been greatly enlarged and several of the post-war issues of Europe have been listed, in some cases under completely new headings. Communist China, which is even more prolific an issuer of stamps than the China of Chiang, also finds an unusually comprehensive listing in this work.

While this work is not so detailed as the 'big' Gibbons, it covers more ground than the Simplified catalogue of the Strand firm. Minor varieties, shades and perforations have been discarded but watermarks are retained.

CAREFUL REVISION

The prices have been carefully revised, and the following show that the present work is a fairly accurate index to market trends. The Finnish 300 mark Air of 1950 is correctly priced at only 2/9 and the 1946 French airs are also near true levels. The worth of the Wilhelmina high values of the Netherlands is shown by the fact that the prices in the W. K. are almost at the levels of the S.G catalogue. In the Hartz set of Holland (Wilhelmina) routine pricing according to denomination seems to have been employed, for the fractional values are not at any premium. There will have to be a revision of these soon. In the U. S. A. section, too, there does not seem to have been much care taken. For example, the scarce New York centenary small sized 'Air' of 1948 is priced at 6d while the relatively much commoner 25c of the current Airmail series is put at 2/6.

These, however, are small things, and the work will be found invaluable by every general collector. There has been an increase in the price of the book due to rising production costs, new price being 16/6. There are over 75,000 stamps listed in the new volume, and nearly 8,000 blocks have been used to illustrate it.

GREECE REBUILDS

Greece, the cradle of Western Civilisation, is currently looking to more mundane matters. A set due late in this month (six values from 700 to 5,000 drachmae) shows Industrialisation, Fishing, Rebuilding, Farming, Home Industries and Electrification.

Yachts On New 'Healths'

DUE on the 1st of October are the annual New Zealand "Health" stamps, which are becoming increasingly popular with collectors. The premium from these goes towards providing recreational facilities for the kids down under, and this year's pair will picture yachts of the "Takapuna" class. For those who like to write up their albums, here is a brief description of these yachts. The Takapuna class are 12 feet in length, and during championship races their rigging is limited to mainsail or (when possible) a spinnaker. The crew of two must be below a certain age and combined weight. The design is by J. Berry of Wellington (who has already designed many N. Z. stamps) and R. S. Phillips of Rangiora. The stamps will be of the values 1-1/2 d plus 1/2 d red and 2d plus 1d grey-green, and will be printed by Bradbury Wilkinsons of London.

It would not be a bad idea if certain European countries took a leaf out of the New Zealanders' book and restricted their charity surcharges. No one obects to an odd penny or so tagged on to the face value especially if the cause is a good one, but there are countries who are still apparently labouring under the impression that the best way to treat collectors who provide their bread and butter is to keep them well and truly fleeced. I am referring quite bluntly to some of the rubbish which Belgium has been unloading of late.

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Rent Control Act To Stay Till 1953

ASSEMBLY VOTE

Freedom Of Policy For New Cabinet

POONA, Sept. 22 (PTI).

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TODAY AGREED TO EXTEND THE LIFE OF THE BOMBAY RENTS CONTROL ACT TILL MARCH, 1953, AFTER DEFEATING AN AMENDMENT FROM THE SOCIALIST MEMBER, MR. PETER ALVARES SEEKING TO EXTEND THE PERIOD TILL 1955.

The life of the Act, which was passed in 1947, would have ordinarily expired in March, 1952.

Moving the Bill, the Minister for Public Works, Dr. Jivraj Mehta, said that housing difficulties still continued in the State. He did not expect that the problem of housing would be solved within the next one year. But, at the same time, he did not wish to bind the hands of the new Government that would come in power after the election, to a policy laid down by the present Government.

AIMS OF THE STATE

It might become necessary, said Dr. Mehta to appoint a Committee to go into the question of solving the problem of housing shortage. That was why, Dr. Mehta said, the Bill proposed to extend the life of the Act only by one year and leave free the successor Government to frame its own policy.

The Bill received support from all sections of the House except for Dr. M. N. Natu (Landholders) who said he failed to understand why the landlords should not be allowed to get an increase in rent when the prices of food and cloth had gone up. Dr. Natu said that if the housing problem had not been solved it was not because of anti-social attitude of the landlords but because it had not been possible for them for economic reasons to construct more houses.

Mr. J. I. Shamsuddin of the Fourth Party said that it appeared to him that Government lacked a proper policy for the solution of the housing difficulties.

NEW TENEMENTS

Dr. Mehta replied that the achievement of the Bombay Government in regard to solution of the housing difficulties was not small. It had so far constructed 74,000 additional tenements. But it had to be remembered, he added, that the problem was complex and was linked with inadequate production in the country of steel, iron and cement.

Moving an amendment seeking to extend the life of the Act till 1955, Mr. Alvares said as had been admitted by the Minister, many more years would pass before the housing problem found a solution. In fixing the year 1955, he had taken into account the report of the National Planning Commission which hoped to restore the 1939 level of production of goods at the end of the implementation of the plan. It might then be possible to take housing activities on a greater scale, he said.

The amendment was defeated when put to vote and the house adjourned till Monday.

RS. 3 CRORES ON MINOR WORKS

POONA, Sept. 22 (PTI): Bombay's Minister for Public Works Dr Jivaraj Mehta, said in the Bombay Assembly today that the Government of Bombay proposed to spend Rs. 3 crores over minor irrigation projects in the next three years.

International Prize For Poetry

BOMBAY, Saturday: Competitive works for the International Prize for Poetry, Siracuss 1951, are to reach the Secretariat of the International Association of Poetry—via Angelo Poliziani No. 89, Rome, by September 30, 1951. In determining the date of presentation consideration will be given to the date of despatch vide the postal stamps.

The works, typewritten in six copies, are required to be sent, all signed by the author, who must openly declare his name and address. These six copies will not, in any case, be returned.

The prize, valued at Lire 6(00,000 is offered by the Autonomous Administration for the Turistic Station of Siracuss, in agreement with the International Association of Poetry. It will be assigned to an unpublished volume of poetry which is not bound even by a promise of editorial contract and the contents of which are based on human thought and culture, which is judged to be the best by the Jury and which has not participated in any previous competition.

Poets all over the world can participate in the competition.

Donation To Promote Education

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Trustees of the estate of the late Mr Jethanand Bagmal Waswani have donated an endowment of Rs 5322/- to the Mira Education Board, Poona. The interest on the amount will be utilised in giving scholarships in Sanskrit to two students (a boy and a girl) of St. Mira's High School.

NEW RAZAKAR CLUB IN KARACHI

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Sept. 22: Yet another volunteer Razakar organisation with the name of "Kafan Badosh (Coffins always on shoulders) Club" has been established in Baghdad-ul-Jadid, Capital of Bhawalpur State.

Membership of this Club is now claimed as 700 strong and each of the member has pledged himself to lay down his life for the defence of Pakistan.

United Front Of Goans

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. J. M. D'Souza has been elected leader and General Secretary of the United Front of Goans at a recent meeting.

The post of the President of the Front has been abolished.

ENTERTAINMENT TAX ON PRESS TICKETS

Journalists' Plea For Revision Of Order

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Acting on the basis of letters from members of the Union complaining against the levy of Entertainment tax on Press tickets by certain sporting and other bodies, the Bombay Union of Journalists has requested the Government of Bombay to revise the order making press tickets subject to payment of Entertainment Tax.

A resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of the Union and forwarded to the Secretary, Revenue Department, Government of Bombay, points out that it is highly objectionable in principle that a journalist who performs a vital public function in providing information and comment to the large number of readers who cannot personally witness an event, a show or a performance, should be subjected to a tax for his presence. The resolution argues that a journalist is therein pursuit of his work and not in pursuit of Entertainment and and the Entertainment duty on a journalist's ticket amounts to a levy on the discharge of his professional duties.

Certain sporting bodies such as the Cricket Club of India and the Western India Football Association have agreed to pay the duty themselves. But as the Western India Turf Club has levied a duty on the Press Tickets issued during the Poona season, the Union has addressed the authorities of the Turf Club, requesting them not to levy the duty for the Bombay season. The Union's letter to the Secretary of the Club suggests that the Club both should and could pay the tax out of its own funds.

CULTIVATE FACULTY OF REASON

Gajendragadkar's Call To Students

BOMBAY, Saturday.

GLORY OF MAN IS REASON AND SPEECH, SAID MR. JUSTICE P. B. GAJENDRAGADKAR ADDRESSING THE FIRST SESSION OF THE SIDDHARTH COLLEGE PARLIAMENT HELD AT SUNDERABAI HALL HERE THIS MORNING.

Democracy, Justice Gajendragadkar said, thrives neither on dictatorship nor on one party rule. It thrives on reason. Though there is nothing so plentiful as speeches in India today yet the art of speaking was conspicuous by its absence. Speech in order to be good must be lucid, brief and to the point, he added.

The second quality that is essential for a man to develop is the faculty of reason. The speaker advised the students, who, he said, were the pillars of future India, to develop the habit of rational and scientific thinking.

Justice Gajendragadkar deplored the indifference and cynicism that was creeping into the lives of the students. This, he said, was mainly due to their pre-occupation with the problem of earning bread. Conceding that the problem of earning bread was an important one, the speaker cautioned the students not to ignore the higher ideals and aims which they should strive to achieve. He cited the example of the part played by the students in countries like Russia, China, Denmark and Holland. "Shun that feeling of frustration and strive to reach the higher ends. Otherwise you will be doing disservice not only to yourselves but also to the nation," he said emphatically.

Replying to the criticism levelled against part-time institutions like the Siddarth College, Justice Gajendragadkar said it had merely academic value to say that part-time institutions do not fully meet the cultural and academic needs of students unless Government does something to meet the educational needs of middle class who cannot afford to go to full time schools and colleges, especially because middle class formed the backbone of cultural, social and political progress.

Technical Committee For National Theatres

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A five-member technical committee has been set up by the Government of Bombay to examine the sites suggested by the District Co-ordinating Committees for the construction of National Theatres. The members, who were appointed on the recommendation of the Recreation Committee, are Shri M. K. Jadhav, Architect to Government, Shri C. R. Desai, Housing Commissioner; Shri B. L. Desai, Director of Parks and Gardens; Shri M. N. Mewada, Executive Engineer, Presidency Division and Shri C. V. Bhatt, Secretary Recreation Board (ex-officio secretary).

Broach Municipality Suspended

BROACH, Sept. 22 (PTI): The Broach Municipality has suspended one hundred out of 190 sweepers in their employ.

Patan Prant H. Q.

The headquarters of the Prant Officer, Patan Prant, will be shifted from Patan to Mehsana from October 1, 1951.

Chartered Accountants' Conference

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A Conference of Chartered Accountants of Bombay Region will be held in Bombay on 29th and 30th of September and 1st and 2nd of October at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay.

Sweepers' Leaders Wait On Minister

BOMBAY, Saturday.

FRANTIC last-minute efforts are being made by leaders of the three Sweepers' Unions who have held the strike threat in abeyance till the end of this month, to get the demands which are not included in the terms of reference for Adjudication to be accepted.

In this connection Mr. Kanjibhai Rathod, President of the Action Committee of the United Front of the Bombay Municipal Conservancy staff, Mr. P. T. Borale, Vice-President and three others have gone in a deputation to meet Labour Minister Mr. Naik-Nimbalkar today and will urge the inclusion of the demands that have been left out.

Government has said the last word and is not expected to alter the terms of reference any further, it was learnt in Bombay today.

In the meanwhile the Adjudicator in the dispute, Mr. Sen has summoned both parties to the dispute, the sweepers' representatives and the Municipal authorities to meet him in his chamber at the Industrial Tribunal in Bombay on Monday, the 24th instant.

But before that the sweepers' leaders expect to persuade Government to refer all their 29 demands for Adjudication. As things stand, three demands have been left out.

If their efforts to persuade Government to refer the other three demands to Adjudication fail, the sweepers, it is stated, will stand by their earlier decision which deferred the strike by ten days.

To Join Or Not To Join?

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An extra-ordinary meeting of the Municipal Workers' Union has been called for Monday evening to consider whether the employees of the Gardens Department, the Water Works Department, the Municipal Workshops and other branches of the Engineering Department should join the sweepers strike scheduled to commence on October 1.

PADDY SEPARATORS FOR HULLERS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government had, with a view to securing better outturn, issued instructions in February last requiring the owners of all licensed huller mills to attach paddy separators to the hullers before September 30, 1951. A period of about eight months was given for the purpose, specially in consideration of the large outlay involved.

Subsequently, the Government received many representations from huller owners pointing out the difficulties involved in implementing the orders and as these have been found to be genuine it has been decided to withdraw the orders, except in the case of mills desiring to mill Government paddy. The Collectors have also been given discretion in deciding about the grant of licenses for new huller mills without the condition of attaching paddy separators on grounds of public convenience.

Foodgrains Movement

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The quantity of foodgrains lying in transit sheds in the Bombay harbour, today, is 3,150 tons.

The quantity discharged yesterday was 4,097 tons while the quantity cleared by road and rail was 3850 tons.

American Wheat

BOMBAY, Saturday.

S. S. Bendamin A Fisher, carrying about 9,520 tons of wheat from America, arrived in Bombay port yesterday.

S.S Saraswati, which arrived in Bombay port on September 20, brought 1,017 tons of rice from Pakistan.

Between You And Me

By "Me"

A four foot statue of a Jain saint in Surat is shaking from side to side, and the devotees consider this as an ill omen.

A nineteen year old Sadhu in Jammu fasted to death to attain salvation, as he foresaw "difficult times ahead" for mankind.

Bhadant Anand Kaushalyayana, Secretary of the Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti, has started an indefinite fast "to seek light for himself."

This is the weekly crop of news. Let Gods quake and men fast. We pray and prey.

* *

According to Mr. Morarji Desai cricket can never be India's national game.

But it can be India's international.

* * *

Mr. Munshi's remarks about rice-eaters, reported and contradicted, are in the nature of a non-cereal drive. From Tokyo to Trombay, it is all "Dal-Bhat" civilisation.

* *

Mr. Punjabrao Deshmukh referred in Parliament to "two fine ladies" who met Pandit Nehru in private and presented their views on the Hindu Code Bill. He, however, refused to disclose their names.

It goes without saying that they are Miss Marriage and Mrs. Divorce.

* *

When Mr. Deshmukh repeatedly referred to the "two fine ladies," the Deputy Speaker remarked, "two ladies do not cover the entire world."

The Deputy Speaker has evidently underestimated the possibilities. The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world.

* *

Seyuel to Mr. Gadgil's baring his chest in Parliament to show that he was not wearing the sacred thread, Mr. Brajeshwar Prasad asked the Speaker whether it was Parliamentary for a member to show his tummy to the House.

Certainly not. That will be the thin end of the wedge for more exhibitionism.

* *

Monogomy should not be made a life sentence, says an M.P.

But it ceases to be so, if it admits of short-term accommodation.

* *

Stalin Peace Prize has been awarded to Mme. Sun Yat-Sen.

Mme. Chiang Kai-Shek will have to look to new laurels with Formosa as base.

* * *

"Astrologers who were in the habit of assuring fortunes to others by looking at the stars, themselves lead a hand-to-mouth life," says Pt. Nehru.

There is nothing surprising. They suffer that others might suffer them.

* *

THE approach of elections has opened the floodgates to mushroom parties, whose number baffles the task of assigning symbols to distinguish them. Alignments, alliances, arrangements on "State level", understandings on ideological basis and other arts and crafts of political warfare are going on merrily.

In the midst of these parties and factions, it is surprising to hear that the film magnates, cine technicians, theatre-owners, drama federation and dance academy of Madras have combined together to contest the general elections on their own. They declare that no political party is capable of representing "the interests of art" in the legislatures, and that their case can be properly presented only by men of their own choice. This is a challenge to organised parties

* *

Though the party system is in a nascent stage in India, powerful commercial and business interests want to ally themselves with recognised parties and pull the wires from within. The attempted political deal between a U.P. minister and the Sugar Barons is a pointer in this direction. In Britain and America, Big Business interests ally themselves with one or the other of the parties. Not that they cannot bring in one or two men of their own choice from their pocket boroughs. But their voice will be a cry in the wilderness, unless they get solid party support for their demands. This is the genesis of the party system. But the new Madras combine has no chance of success in close cornered fights, unless it puts film stars as its candidates. The late Mr. S. Satyamurthi was helped in his election campaign by the famous film star and singer, Smti. Sundarambal. She sang national songs at his election meetings and was a big draw to sway the polls. With 18 crores of voters, half of whom are women, and with adult franchise, the film interests can easily annex a good quota of seats if they put up film stars as candidates throughout India. There are educated film stars of both sexes and they have a better face value than politicians.

* *

In spite of their tall claim, one fails to understand "the interests of art" which the film combine proposes to represent. If we strike a balance sheet, the film industry has done considerable harm to art by tinkering with it. Film music is a cacophony of no man's land, concocted and processed in studios. It is Jazzy and flashy, and one has to look into the horoscope of a song to trace its Indian parentage. Stars lend their face and playbacks lease their voice to produce song hits. Gramophone records and the obliging A.I.R. give blaring publicity to these film products which drown the voice of music. Film dance is Kathak "Jitterbugised" or Thillana soft-pedalled to Waltz. The beauty of the line and the art of Indian choreography are inverted in the starry way of the strutting stars.

* *

Not content with their operations on the silver screen, the idols of the film fans invade the dance field and give dance recitals which are a caricature of dance. Similarly, playbacks appear in music recitals and regale the audience with their syncopated "Gayaki" style and jejune crescendoes. One catchy tune improvised for a particular film is pilfered interpolated and adopted for films of various languages, with the result the listener hears the same "Lara Lappa" wail from all quarters. More than music, it is a vocal infliction or nasal affliction which has a run for a season.

* *

The story interest in a film is rarely original but mostly a second hand copy of a British or American film. If producers take an Indian classic as the film theme, they take daring liberties with the spirit of the dramatist. Angelic Shakuntala is portrayed as a modern bluestocking or suffragist arguing with Dushyanta the equality of sexes and the right to woman's way of life. A film on Tansen or Surdas does not give the musical masterpieces of these historic composers but cheap lilting tunes of the studio Tansens. It is these interests of pseudo music devalued dance and "arty" art that the proposed combine wishes to represent in the councils of the state. It and it alone can represent them and no respectable party can.

* *

The film industry is a free field for faces and finance. No industry gives such free scope for free lancing. A new face enters as an 'extra' and she rises to dizzy heights as a shining star. Her hair do's bob or shingle many of our womenfolk. The tooth paste and brush she uses are widely advertised in papers and hoardings and become our own. The sari she wears takes the name of the film in which she appears and becomes the "la mode" of the fans. Their glittering diamonds, wrist watches, pendants, nose-screws and ear-suspenders set the style and standard of fashion in jewellery. Our talks, general deportment, demeanour, follies and even foibles are to some extent screenborn. The stars act and we react. Thus we come to a theory of parallelogram of screen forces —action and reaction are equal and 'apposite.'

* *

The film land is a starry paradise with a touch of the underworld surrounding it. It is a world of pose, affectation and make-believe, where the denizens live and thrive on the adulation of their far flung fan empire. Fan mail is their pastime and autographing is their hobby. In between, they lose themselves in self-admiration. Touts, tipsters, astrologers, palmists and numerologists parade through this paradise, reading the stars for the film stars or probing their palm for their future or "futures". The stars who greet you with their winsome smile on the screen may be hysterical or fussy at home. They are ardent votaries of shock tactics and sensation-mongering. Though they are sociable and chummy with the press representatives, they pretend to shun publicity and draw an iron curtain over their activities. At the same time, they have an obliging "studio spy" who officiously supplies columns of copy to the press. Recently, one of the worthies figured in the headlines by refusing to see press representatives. Marriages between film stars are hastily announced and leisurely denied, resulting in double publicity. Unpredictable are their ways, but there is an art even in their erratic behaviour. They want to be in the news and will not take a "black out" or a "brown out".

* *

Being free lance talents drawn from all walks of life, the filmland does not enforce rigid rules of conduct on its members. It easily forgives and quickly forgets, giving a chance even for erring souls to make good. So it is not surprising that film stars convicted for complicity in murder or other offences stage a come back with "jail laurels", endearing themselves more to their fans. They do not pretend to be saints; nor are they palpable sinners. They play both the roles in life as on the screen.

Most of the film stars are patrons of the turf. But they go to the race course more to delight their fans by giving "darshan" and join the dress parade which gives life and colour to racing. They may not be good losers but they are not bad winners. What they lose in petty cash, they gain in pictorial publicity.

* * *

The latest piece of news from a studio will speak for itself. While "Shokhiyan" was on the sets, Director Kidar Sharma with his penchant for authenticity had three leopards specially brought from Kolhapur State for an important sequence of the film. With Suraiya in this sequence were Jeevan, Jyoti and a child of six to make the scene look as natural as possible. Suraiya petted and fondled one of the leopards who happened to be a male. Thereupon the female of the species let loose a low growl and was about to demonstrate that she was really the deadlier with paw and pounce. Suraiya, however, with admirable presence of mind at once went to her and petted her as she had done her "boy friend" and deftly averted a nasty accident.

The story looks like a jungle thriller with Suraiya as the leopard girl. Though this is a side story, it will be a big box office draw for the film. Even a chance encounter with a tame leopard has publicity value for the film to come.

* *

Though film stars are paid fabulous salaries, they believe that they are on a mission, more obliging than obliged. In her application to the High Court to do away with her jail sentence, Begum Para made a moving appeal to the effect "she is doing her best to make life pleasant and bearable for millions of fans and to lock her up for a month would effectually disable her from doing this amicable service to humanity". The altruistic role of a film star has never been more ably put on an emotional plane. It was a Shakespearean wag who said:

"Fair is foul and foul is fair,
Hovers through film and filthy fare".

* *

Despite these drawbacks, there are veteran producers and intrepid stars who are out to produce better and brighter films. India is blessed with the panorama of nature and a fountain of arts which can be transplanted on the celluloid to world's delight. The future of art, music and dance is vitally connected with the film industry which alone can pay and exploit these arts for better productions. Moreover it alone can give depth and an extra dimension to the presentation of these arts. The art revival in Free India will enrich the industry as well as the arts. The dense illiteracy of the masses of India can be combated to a considerable extent by films and allied visual arts. If this target is reached, the film will become the fifth estate of the realm.

* *

There is a lot in common between film stars and politicians. Both swing and sway public opinion and build their future on mass appeal. But film stars capitalise on appeal, while politicins exploit patriotic sentiments. Pandit Nehru feels more at home with the masses. He was voicing the truth when he recently declared that he was a misfit in closed committees, but could function freely and efficiently among the multitudes. He has the photogenic face of a film star and the profile of a statesman. We miss his theatrical air and gay abandan in other politicians. Rajaji hides his face in a "glass mask" and looks through the smoky rims of his spectacles. That is why the Press Bill means one thing to him and more to others.

* *

Acharya Kripalani with his oval face and weather-beaten hair looks a day dreamer, while his co-partner Kidwai is a "night flier". Rajarishi Tandon is an expert in the art of 'Sitting Pretty' either on the presidential gadi or on the Working Committee. He refused to reconstitute the Congress Working Commitee, but now constitutes one of its members. Pandit Shukla is a realist, constitutionally voting against Pt. Nehru at the AICC and dutifully obeying his orders as the Chief Minister. Pt. Mishra, his stable companion, has turned "surrealist", and may try a hand at cubism in politics. Then as now, Mr. Shankerrao Deo continues to be a footballer in loin cloth.

'STEPPING OR STUMBLING STONE?'

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Call From Cherrapunji

Swami Madhavananda, General Secretary, Ramakrishna Mission writes:—

There seems to be no end to the sufferings the people of Assam have had to put up with ever since the partition in 1947. Communal riots, food crises, earthquakes and floods have all contributed their due share of misery. But the sufferings of the people living on the 800-mile border knows no bounds.

The sufferings have hit the people of South Khasi Hills very badly. Their oranges, bay leaves, potatoes, etc. cannot be sold to Pakistan. Nor can they get rice from across the border, as they used to do for centuries. Rice sells at Rs. 60 per md. in the markets near the border. Most of the people who are living in those areas are subsisting on potato, arum, roots, leaves etc. For want of communications and resources, no help can be sent from the Indian side.

The Cherrapunji branch of the Ramakrishna Mission, which, besides cultural and other activities runs a High School with a Hostel and a Weaving Section, two Middle English Schools and 4 Primary Schools—all on the border—has been adversely affected by all these calamities. The 450 students reading in the schools, who all belong to hill tribes, have to be helped with fees, books, clothes and food, if they are to prosecute their studies. The problem has been aggravated by the activities of foreign missionaries. Though the Government of Assam have realised the value of the work which may be said to be the only successful tribal welfare work car-

(Continued on Page 16)

SLAVERY RAMPANT IN JAPAN

TOKYO, Sept. 22 (PTI-Reuter).

SLAVERY is increasing in Japan despite efforts to stamp it out, the Women's and Minors' Bureau announced here today.

More than 1,500 people are known to have been sold into slavery this year and there are believed to be thousands more the authorities know nothing about.

Half went into prostitution including seven children under thirteen and the remainder were bought by textile mill operators and agencies supplying housemaids, circuses and workshops. Top price for slaves was 75,000 yen (about 75 sterling).

Farmers were reported selling their children after their lands had been washed away by floods.

POPULATION RISES

Japan's population totalled 83,200,000 at the last national census taken on October 1, 1950, it was officially announced here today.

There were two million more women than men.

Tokyo, world's third largest city, had a population of 6,278,000.

According to the latest statistical report issued to Allied Headquarters the estimated population of Japan in June this year was 84,200,000—an increase of one million since the census.

NO REARMING

The Japanese Government has no plan for rearming at present, Keichi Yoshitake, Chairman of the Liberal Party Political Affairs Research Committee, said today.

Mr. Taneo Miki, leader of the Japanese Democratic Party urged today that the Japanese Government should let the people know the administrative arrangements of the Japanese American Security Pact before it came before the Diet for ratification next month.

Japan will sell to the People's Government of China 210,000 yards of cotton cloth in exchange for salt, the Japanese news agency Kyodo said today.

CHIANG TO HAVE SEPARATE TREATY

Gen. Ho Shai Lai, Chief of the Chinese Nationalist Government Mission in Japan, said today that his Government was hoping to conclude a separate peace treaty with Japan at an early date.

WASHINGTON HAS NO KNOWLEDGE

WASRINGTON, Sept. 22 (UPI-AFP): Authoritative circles here said yesterday that they had no knowledge of negotiations reported to be taking place for the conclusion of a bilateral peace treaty between Nationalist China and Japan.

JAP TRADE AGENCIES ABROAD

TOKYO, Sept. 22 (UPA): The government decided Saturday to set up government overseas agencies in Taipeh (Formosa), Rome, Bonn, Madrid and Geneva, bringing the total of government agencies representing Japan on trade matters abroad to 30.

It is expected that these agencies would be expanded into embassies or legations when the San Francisco Peace Treaty goes into effect some time early next year.

U. S. May Suspend Import Tax On Zinc

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21: Representative James Patterson has introduced a bill to suspend import tax on zinc for two years or for the duration of the national emergency, it was disclosed today.

Vinoba Bhave Gets 104 Acres Of Land

AMARWARA, (Madhya Pradesh) Sept. 22 (PTI): The people of Amarwara today presented 104 acres of land to Acharya Vinoba Bhave.

Earlier, one hundred school children joined Acharya Vinoba Bhave and party in collective spinning.

Addressing a meeting, Acharya Vinoba Bhave said independence had brought no change yet in the lives of the people. The old quarrels and factions continued. Now that election was coming and candidates would oppose one another, there were bound to be further rifts and disensions. In the circumstances, he said, he decided to make a tour of as many places as he could and appeal to the people to live with love and harmony.

NO GOING BACK TO CONGRESS

K. M. P. Leader's Assertion

GAUHATI, Sept. 21 (PTI): His Holiness Garamuria, Goswami, President of the Assam Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party, said today there was no question of the Praja Party members rejoining Congress in response to the appeal made by the Congress President, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru.

In a statement to the press the Praja Party leader said that they had not come out of the Congress simply because of Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon being the President, but owing to their "disagreement with the policies pursued by the Congress Governments in the Centre and in the states".

NO TRUCK WITH COMMUNISTS

AMBALA: Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, leader of the Praja Party, said here today that the Kisan Mazdoor Praja party would not align itself with any communal party in the forthcoming General Elections.

He said that there was a possibility of the party co-operating with the progressive forces, more particularly the Socialist Party.

SHUKLA REAFFIRMS LOYALTY TO NEHRU

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 22.

Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla left Jubbulpore this afternoon for Nagpur and intends returning here on September 28 to launch electioneering campaign.

Interviewed Pt. Shukla reaffirmed his loyalty, devotion and confidence in Pt. Nehru's leadership, stating he had already clarified his stand in his previous statements.

Replying to another question Pt. Shukla emphatically repudiated reports of threatened crisis in his Cabinet, adding that these reports were circulated by interested or disgruntled persons or parties, who wanted to create disharmony among the Ministers to achieve their selfish ends. He declared he had hitherto received no resignation from any Minister.

Before leaving he received a Malguzars' deputation and assured them Government would allow them 10 per cent commission on the sale proceeds of grass areas, which belonged to them before abolition of the Malguzari system.

Local Boards Election Rules

BOMBAY, Saturday: Objections and suggestions in respect of draft Bombay Local Boards (President and Vice-President Election Rules, 1951 will be received by the Government of Bombay upto October 1, 1951.

The draft Rules have been published in Part IV-B of the Bombay Government Gazette, Extraordinary, of September 21.

Objections and suggestions are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Local Self-Government and Public Health Department, Secretariat Bombay.

Amrit Kaur In 4-Cornered Contest

SIMLA, Sept. 22 (PTI): There will be a four-cornered contest for the seat in the House of People from Nandi-Mahasu constituency of Himachal Pradesh, following the withdrawal of nomination papers today by Raja Jogindar Singh of Mandi (Independent) and Shrimati Sharda Devi.

Those left in the field are Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Government of India's Health Minister (Congress), Mr Haridutt (Bharatiya Jan Sangh), Mr Tej Singh (Praja Party) and Mr Kahan Singh Sudha (Independent).

PRESS BILL CONDEMNED

City Civil Liberties Union Decisions

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A public meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Civil Liberties Union at the Servants of India Society hall this evening under the presidentship of Prof. P. A. Wadia, condemned the Government of India for "imposing further restrictions on the freedom of the press".

A resolution passed at the meeting urged that the Government should pass only Sections 34 of the Press Bill and scrap the rest of the Bill altogether (Section 34 repeals some of the old Emergency Press Acts).

The resolution further stated that the Government had not attempted to make out a case that the present conditions in the country or the present writings in the press were such that the imposition of the drastic restrictions are justified. Their action it said was "simply gratuitious". Among those who spoke on the resolution were Mr. Panday, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. P. R. Lele.

By another resolution, moved by V. B. Karnik and supported by Mr. Dinker Desai, the meeting condemned the detention without trial of Mr. P. De Mello of the Bombay Dock Workers' Union and five other office-bearers and demanded their immediate release.

UNESCO-FRENCH FELLOWSHIPS

NEW DELHI, Sept. 22: Two more UNESCO—French Government fellowships will be awarded during 1951 for a six months' period of observation and study in France in technological subjects. The specific fields of study are the techniques of electricity; building, upkeep and repair of roadways and artificial works; the upkeep and operation of telephone, telegraph and radio services; railway transport; reconstruction of harbour works upkeep of ports, their approaches, installations and operational facilities; industrial methods used in exploitation of agricultural, mineral and forestry resources. Knowledge of the French language is essential.

Further particulars and prescribed application forms can be had from the Scholarship Division of the Ministry of Education, Government of India, New Delhi. Completed applications must reach the Ministry by October 31, 1951.

KIDWAI'S INTENTION TO REJOIN CONGRESS

AMBALA, Sept. 22 (UPI): "When I find tha tI can serve the ideals of the Congress, to which organisation I have been attached all my life, better by going back to the Congress than by remaining outside, I will do so", said Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, replying to a question put by the United Press of India here today, as to what were the prospects of his returning to the Congress.

Mr. Kidwai admitted that thing were developing although he discounted the suggestion that things were developing fast.

KALA TO JOIN MADRAS CABINET

MADRAS, Sept. 22 (PTI): Mr. Kala Venkata Rao till recently General Secretary of the Congress, has been offered a place in the Madras Cabinet, the Chief Minister Mr. P. S. Kumaraswami Raja, said here today, on his arrival from Coimbatore.

Mr. Venkatarao was Revenue Minister of the Madras Government from 1947 to 1949 when he took over the General Secretaryship of the Congress.

Mr. R. K. Tandon, India's Consul-General in French establishments in India, returned to Pondicherry on Thursday after his visit to Mahe.

Customs Authorities Hold Up Scrap Metals

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay Customs authorities were today telegraphically communicating with a Singapore businessman whose identity was undisclosed, after Seven lakh of rupees worth consignment of scrap metal beyonging to him was detained in the port.

The customs officials detained the metal which was being loaded on a ship on suspicion that it was not meant for the destanation which had been declared.

They believed that the metal might be sent to countries engaged in production of armaments where such metal might be in short supply.

The consignment is said to belong to a businessman staying at Singapore. The police immediately tried to establish contact with him.

Details were not made available to the press, but interesting developments were expected.

UNITY OF IRELAND RESOLUTION

U. S. Rules Committee's Decision

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (PTI-Reuter): The Rules Committee of the United States House of Representatives, has cleared the floor consideration of the Pogarty resolution advocating the unity of Ireland.

The resolution sponsored by Congressman John Fogarty (Democrat, Rhode Island) would express the opinion of the House that the Northern Irish countries now under British rule should be united with the 26 countries of the Republic, "unless the clear majority of all the people of Ireland, in a free plebiscite, determine and declare to the contrary".

The Fogarty resolution is now given a place on the House calendar. But its consideration is upto the House leadership.

There was no indication today when the measure would be debated.

Ace Violinist To Give Benefit Concerts

BOMBAY, Sept. 22.

Mr. Yehudi Menuhin, the world famous violinist, has offered to come to India in February 1952 for a seven-week concert visit in aid of the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund, it was learned here today.

Menuhin is expected to arrive in Bombay from London on February 22 and after three concerts in the city on February 25, 26 and 27, will leave for Hyderabad, Mysore and Trivandrum. He will give two recitals in Madras and then proceed to Calcutta and Delhi.

The net proceeds of the tour will go to the relief fund, which, started shortly after the Indian Independence in 1947, was over Rs. 42 lakhs on August 31.

Mr. Menuhin May be accompanied on his visit to India by his sister Hephzibah. If she comes, she will be his accompanist during the tour.

Regional reception committees to organise Mr. Menuhin's concerts are being set up in Bombay, Madras, Delhi and Calcutta.

Nehru Donates Rs. 10,000 For Assam Relief

GAUHATI, Sept. 22 (PTI): Prime Minister Nehru, has sent Rs. 10,000 to the Assam Chief Minister, Mr. Bishnuram Medhi, from his National Relief Fund to give relief to flood victims in the Lakhimpur and Sibsagar districts of Upper Assam.

Out of this amount rupees 8,000 have been allotted to Lakhimpur district and 2,000 to Sibsagar district.

Zamorian Of Calicut Passes Away

CALICUT, Sept. 22 (PTI): The death occurred last evening of His Highness P. K. Veerarayan alias Unniraja, the Zamorin of Calicut at his palace in Tiruvachira, four miles from here. He was aged 85 and was ailing for some time.

He will be succeeded by Manavikraman Raja alias Kunhi Anujan Raja of Kottakkal.

QUARREL OVER PAPER'S SIZE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (PTI-Reuter): A Louisiana Senator today told American newspapers that they were too big—and should cut their size.

Senator Allen Ellender, a Democrat, told the Senate Agriculture Committee during a hearing on fertilisers, that he "noticed a newsboy the other day pulling a wagon that could hardly carry ten papers—they were so big.

Senator Ellender, Chairman of the committee, suggested that some of the scarce materials going into newsprint could be used for fertilisers.

But Senator James Kem, a Republican from Missouri disagreed with any cut in newspaper sizes. Senators would have to cut their own talking if newspapers cut their sizes, he said.

TASS NEWSMEN'S RIGHT UPHELD

Permitted To Attend U. S. Congress Meetings

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Mikhail Fedorov Chief of the Soviet official Tass news agency bureau in Washington, said yesterday he had cabled Moscow that newspapermen neve have upheld Tass's right to be represented in the Congress press galleries.

A Standing Committee of the Press Galleries of the Senate and the House of Representatives last night decided that representatives of Tass might continue to work alongside American and overseas reporters in the galleries.

A move had been made to deny Tass reporters this right. But the Standing Committee of five voted unanimously against it.

The Committee based its decision on the "fervent" belief that "the principles of a free press cannot be upheld by abridging them."

The move to expel Tass representatives was promoted by the American Society of Newspaper Editors. Similar proposals had been made by some members of Congress.

Right To Report In Camera U. N. Meetings

UNITED NATIONS, New York Sept. 22 (UPA): Assistant United Nations Secretary General, Benjamin Cohen today defended the right of newsmen to report any information they can legitimately obtain on officially private UN meetings.

The Chilean diplomat told the UN Military Planning Sub-Committee his Information Department has no right or intention to discipline newsmen for exercising what is considered their legitimate rights. The Committee agreed to let United Nations spokesmen fill in newsmen on Friday's meeting.

The issue arose originally over objections of French delegate Francis Lacoste to publication of a story that the subgroup in private meetings had neared agreement on a blueprint that would allow regional groups like NATO to command future UN campaigns against aggression.

African Objections

VICTORIA, FALLS, Sept. 22, (PTI-Reuter): The conference on Central African Federation adjourned here last night for nine months after acknowledging that one of the main obstacles to Federation was African objections.

A communique announving this was issued at the end of today's meetings.

HONOVER, Sept. 22 (PTI-Reuter): A bakelite grenade thrown by Belgian troops was today disclosed to have caused the wounding of six British guardsmen—one Officer in the Rhine Army's manoeuvres near here.

Five more British soldiers were reported injured superficially, but they did not go to hospital.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Bhadrapad Vad 8, 2007
Muslim: Zilhej 20, 1367
Parsi: Farvardin 21, 1321.
Sunrise 6-28 a.m., Sunset 6-35 p.m.
Hightide 04-58, 15-36, Lowtide 11-14, 22-28.

Today's Engagements

PROTEST MEETING: Protest meeting 9 a.m. at Gajdar Hall, near Andheri Station against Government's decision to close Jogeshwari Ismail Yusuf College; Dr. G. V. Deshmukh to preside.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS COMMITTEE PEONS ASSOCIATION: Meeting at Gilder Tank Bldg. Library Hall 1 p.m. to consider the work entrusted peons in connection with milk distribution.

MOGAVEERA YUVAKA SANGHA: Anniversary celebration at Sir C. J. Hall 2-30 p.m.

BOMBAY KANNADA SANGHA: Harikirtan by Mr. Kalyanpur Sanjiva Rao 5 p.m. at Mysore Association Hall, Matunga.

Sir R. P. MASANI FELICITATION COMMITTEE: Presentation of casket and address to Sir Rustom 5 p.m. at J. J. Mody Hall (K. R. Cama Oriental Institute), Apollo Street.

RASTRIYA MILL MAZDOOR SANGH: Public meeting 5 p.m. at Kamgar Maidan.

SRI-VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: Service by Sri Trivikram on "Is the Tree of Life to be Cut Away?" 5-30 p.m. at Radha Kunj, 52, Keluskar Road, Shivaji Park.

ARYA SAMAJ: Public lecture by Sri Rishimitraji Pandit on "Main Principles of Hindu Code Bill" 7 p.m. at Kakadwadi, Vithalbai Patel Road.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Discourses on "Teachings of Lord Chaitanya" in Hindi 8 p.m. at Sri Gaudiya Math, Gowalia Tank Road.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN: Joint front of the Communist Party of India, the Peasants' and Workers' Party and the Left Socialist Group opens election campaign with mass raisy at 5 p.m. at the Peruwala Chawl Maidan (near Bombay Gas Company), Lalbaugh.

Liquor Hidden In Tubes

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sub-Inspectors Patel and Patil of the Prohibition Intelligence Section, today seized two tubes of illicit liquor from the sea off Worli.

The police report that on receipt of information they scoured the sea from Modi Bunder to Worli, when they saw a boat making for the Worli shore. Two persons in the boat, seeing the police launch, attempted to escape, and threw two of the four motor tyre tubes in the sea. The police gave chase, and apprehended the two boatmen. They seized two tubes containing 12 gallons of illicit liquor which were lying at the bottom of the boat. The tubes which were thrown into the sea were recovered later.

NIGHT CURFEW ON BORDER AREAS

CALCUTTA, Sept. 22, (PTI): The Government of West Bengal announced today that in order to cope with increased smuggling across the border district magistrates of border districts have been asked to impose night curfew in certain areas under the Security Act.

"This will remain in force until such time as the situation improves", the announcement said.

Diwakar Visits AIR

The Hon'ble Mr. R. D. Diwarkar Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting Govt. of India, visited the office of All India Radio, Bombay today and discussed some of the programmes of the radio station with the Station Director. He also met some of the officers of the Station.

ARMED MEN RAID BOMBAY AIR LINE OFFICE

Cashier Stabbed

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Churchgate, was stabbed in the chest in the early hours of the morning by two Pathans, who attempted to rifle the cash box from the Office of the Deccan Airways. The condition of the cashier, Mr Noel Phillips, is said to be serious.

Producing the alleged culprits, Naushadkhan Jabarkhan and Umarkhan Tamas, before Presidency Magistrate, M. J. Gordhandas today, the police alleged that at about 2-15 a.m. the accused entered the office of Deccan Airways and were attempting to break open the cash box, when two employees of the Airways, who were asleep on the premises, woke up, and raised an outcry. The accused fled, but were followed by the two employees.

Mr. Noel Philips, the cashier of the Airlines Hotel, who was on duty hearing the outcry, chased the accused, and caught Naushadkhan, who whipping out a knife is alleged to have stabbed him in the chest. In the meantime, the second accused, Umarkhan, ran to the aid of his companion with an open knife, but three plainclothes constables on patrol duty, grappled with the accused and disarming them, took them into custody.

The cashier was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he is reported to be lying in a serious condition. Naushadkhan who also sustained injuries in the scuffle with the police was admitted in hospital, while the second accused Umarkhan, was treated and taken into custody.

Both accused were ordered to be remanded by the Magistrate.

A.C.B. LAYS THE TRAP

Superintendent's Disclosures

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The elaborate preparations which were made by the police to trap Ramanlal Manilal Shah, Mehta of Messrs. M. M. Bakshabhai and Company, when he is alleged to have offered illegal gratification of Rs. 1,25,000 to Sub-Inspector J. C. Barot of the Anti-Corruption Branch were today disclosed by Superintendent N. P. Paranjape in the court of Mr. M. J. Gordhandas, Presidency Magistrate. Three others, including Alihusein Mohamedali Hararwala, the manager of the firm, are also charged in this connection.

Mr. Paranjape stated in the course of his evidence that in May, 1950, the A.C.B. made an application to the Chief Presidency Magistrate for permission to seize the account books of Messrs. M. M. Bakshabhai and Company. Permission having been granted, Sub-Inspector Barot seized the books of the firm and certain other relevant documents.

OFFER TO BAROT

Following the seizure, Barot reported to him, witness stated, that Ramanlal had approached him, and had asked him to hush up the investigations for which he would be given Rs. 50,000. Superintendent Paranjape asked Barot to ignore the offer.

In June, 1950, Barot, witness added, complained to him that Ramanlal had on behalf of his employers, repeated the offer. A few days later, Barot reported to his superior officer that the offer had been repeated and that the amount had been stepped up to Rs. 1,25,000. At this time Superintendent Paranjape had decided to take action against the accused, and had accordingly instructed Sub-Inspector Barot to make the necessary arrangements to set a trap.

DICTAPHONE RECORDS

Soon after this accused Ramanlal had again contacted Barot and according to the witness had confirmed the offer in the presence of accused Hararwala. Arrangements had been made to record the conversation between Ramanlal and Barot, when the former promised to phone the latter in connection with the payment of the money. This conversation was recorded and the cartridge from the dictaphone sealed in the presence of panchas.

The following day, Superintendent Paranjape, Sub-Inspector Barot, and other officers of the A.C.B. went to Barot's residence. There it was alleged by the witness, the money was seized as accused Ramanlal was about to pay it to Barot, and Ramanlal placed under arrest. The other accused were also taken into custody on that day, on a statement made by accused Ramanlal.

The case will come up for hearing on Thursday next.

SMUGGLERS ATTACK POLICEMEN

15 Injured In Clash

CALCUTTA, Sept. 22 (PTI): Fifteen policemen were injured in a clash with a group of smugglers near Balichak station on the B. N. Railway, about 57 miles from here, yesterday, according to an official report received here.

The police fired four rounds to scare away the infuriated crowd, resulting in one person being killed, the report added.

The report stated that while a police party was conducting searches in the 11 Down Nagpur Passenger for smuggled rice, they were suddenly attacked by a group of men who threw stones and brickbats on the police, injuring 15 of them. The condition of six of the patrolmen is reported to be serious.

Fine And Jail

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Appa Shivram, a carting agent at Wadi Bunder, was today sentenced to two months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 250 for offering illegal gratification to an Excise Inspector, by Presidency Magistrate, M. J. Gordhandas.

Shivram had offered the sum of Rs. 250 to the Inspector to pass a consignment of five cases of spirit for the import of which a permit is essential. The importer had no permit.

The second accused one V. A. Goel, on whose behalf it was alleged the bribe was offered was acquitted.

Gas Turbine Aircraft Conference

NEW DELHI, Sept. 22 (PTI): Mr. K. M. Raha, Deputy Director-General of Civil Aviation will lead an Indian delegation to the International Conference of Gas Turbine Aircraft Conference to be held in London on September 25. Group Captain E. W. Pinto Air Advisor to the Indian High Commissioner in London will be the other member of the delegation.

Packing Of Parcels

NEW DELHI, Sept. 22: It is notified for the information of the public that it is no longer obligatory for parcels containing cloth or woollen material to be dropped in cloth, and that it will suffice if they are packed in a strong wrapper with an outer covering of stout cardboard or cloth. But parcels containing articles of great value, like gold, bullion, jewellery and the like, must necessarily be packed in a metal container or a wooden case according to the nature of the article.

Gift Parcel Service To Germany

NEW DELHI, Sept. 22: It is notified for the information of all concerned that the inclusion of tea in gift parcels for addresses within the British, French and U.S. zones of Germany, including the corresponding sectors in Berlin, is now prohibited.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, Sept. 23.

BOMBAY

244 m.—07-45 Prog., 07-45 P Upadhyay, G songs, 08-15 W Sadolikar, lalit, 11-45 Shalini Gokhale Br.ndavani sarang, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 Inam Ali, tabla, 13-40 Week's progs., 13-45 Sunday 'prom', 17-30 W Sadolikar, multani, 18-10 Inam Ali, tabla, 18-30 Shalini Gokhale, puria dhanashree, 19-00 P Upadhyay, G song, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 Violin duet, 19-30 Dev dev satsang, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 S K Abhyankar, kedar, 20-45 P Upadhyay, G songs, 21-15 Janaki K Iyer, 21-45 Ad libitum, 21-55 Musical interlude, 22-00 Concerto hour.

VARIATIONS 353 m.—07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 Inam Ali, tabla, 08-45 G Verlekar, G songs, 11 00 Rec. light music, 12-15 Verse and Music (poets), 13-00 G Verlekar, M pad, 13-30 Vishnibai Lalchand, H songs, 13-50 Chhota Gandharva, 17-30 For children, M, 18-00 Air artist, M pad, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 20-15 G Verlekar, M songs, 20-30 R Gyani, H talk, 20-45 Letters' replies H, 21-00 Vishnibai Lalchand, H songs, 21-30 Radio trailer, M, 21-45 Shalini Gokhale, bageshri, 22-00 Chhota Gandharva.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250 and 326.1 m.—08-15 V Patwardhan, vocal, 09-00 For children, G, 18-00 N R Gamit, puria dhanashree, 18-20 Vasundhara desai, geets, 18-20 For rural listeners (Baroda), and Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Taro bhari raat (Ahm.), 19-00 V Patwardhan, vocal, 19-15 Vasundhara Desai, geets, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Geet sudha, (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 V Patwardhan, vocal 20-30 Your choice (Baroda), 20-30 Bharat Music (Ahm.), 21-15 Vasundhara Desai, geets, 21-30 V Patwardhan, vocal.

GOA

34.22 m.—8-00 a.m. Hindi film music, 9-30 Music by air, 10-00 Remember when 10-30 Tropicana, 10-45 Organaires, 11-00 Ten top tunes, 12-00 Noon Men behind melody, 12-30 p.m Voice of prophecy, 1-00 Music by Roth, 1-30 Salon Serenade, 2-00 Hindi request prog., 3-00 Hindi film music, 4-00 N Coulter, and his music, 4-30 Concert Hall of air, 5-00 A hear Southland singing, 5-15 Bringing Christ to Nation, 5-30 Back to Bible.

CEYLON

19.84, 25.05, 41.72 m.—7-15 a.m. It's good day, 7-30 BBC news, 7-45 Star of today, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of prophecy, 8-45 Round up time, 9-00 Swap shop, 9-30 Your choice, 10-30 Jazz record shop, 11-00 Hindi prog., 12-00 noon Music for lunch, 5-00 p.m Hindi prog., 6-30 Lipton show (Hindi), 7-00 Down harmony lane, 7-15 Four stars and starlet, 7-30 Music by Roth, 7-55 Rhodes record of day 8-00 Famous tenors, 8-30 Melody tours, 9-00 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of prophecy, 10-00 Day is ending.

SAIGON

25 m.—19-15 19-30 News, 19-35 20-30 Gramophone Records asked for or by listeners

B B C

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—15-30 Service, 16-00 Sports, 16-15 Kay on keys, 16-45 All-star hill, 19-45 Concerte, 21-00 Educating Archie, 21-45 London forum 22-15 Service, 23-00 In town tonight.

EASTERN SERVICE—18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 In Hindi for India, and For children, 20-15 In Urdu for Pakistan, 20-20 Eastern affairs in Br. press, 20-30 Health and Hygiene, 02-35 Letters' replies.

Poets Corner

On September 23, at 12-15 p. m. All India Radio, Bombay, will present a recorded programme of 'Verse and Music' in the series 'KAVI AUR KALAKAR'. Well-known poets like Narendra Sharma, Nilakanth Sharma, Bharat Vyas, Ash Sitapuri and famous music artists like Lata Mangeshkar, Talat Mahmood, Mukherji and Mukesh will participate in this programme. Musical score will be provided by Anil Biswas and his orchestra, and the commentary will be given by Raj Mehra.

The programme can be heard on 353 and 41.44 metres.

Thundershowers In S. Deccen

POONA, Sept. 22.

The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, the 22nd September, 1951:

(Summary of observations recorded at 8-30 a.m. (IST).

Thundershowers have been widespread in South Deccan (Desh) local in Chota Nagpur, Bihar and South Hyderabad and have also occurred at a few stations in Assam, North Deccan (Desh) North Hyderabad, coastal Andhradesa and Tamilnad.

Forecast valid until the evening of 23rd: Thundershowers will occur locally in Gangetic West Bengal and South Deccan (Desh), and at a few stations in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, South Hyderabad, coastal Andhradesa, Rayalaseema and Tamilnad. Isolated thundershowers may occur over the Simla-Kumaon hills.

All-India Weather

The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours total rainfall from 1st June, 1951, and departure from normal, recorded at 8-30 a.m. (IST) today 22nd September '51:

Bangalore	86	69	0	14.8	—1.6
Baroda	99	75	0	13.4	—20.1
Belgaum	89	67	0	33.5	—4.5
Bellary	94	76	0	13.0	+4.0
BOMBAY	89	78	0	65.6	+0.3
Calcutta	94	77	0.1	44.8	+0.1
Delhi	98	79	0	12.3	—9.1
Lucknow	96	79	0	18.3	—15.8
Madras	93	79	0	12.4	—1.0
Mahabaleshwar	80	69	0.2	168.1	—77.8
Nagpur	94	73	0	32.1	—9.0
Ootacamund	70	49	0	18.8	—6.2
Poona	95	70	2.9	12.9	—5.2
Sholapur	90	72	0.5	20.0	+1.5
Simla	68	57	0	42.3	—2.7
Surat	96	78	0	23.6	—14.9

DRAUGHT IN SURAT

40 Villages Hit

SURAT, Sept. 22 (PTI): Forty villages round about Kosamba, about 25 miles east of Surat, are stricken by acute draught, according to reports received here.

These villages, adjoining the Olpad coastal belt, have received hardly eight inches of rain as against the normal of forty inches.

In some of the villages, drinking water wells have dried up while milch and plough animals are being taken to the Mongrol jungles.

According to farmers, even the groundnut crop will suffer this time.

Two Landlords Acquitted

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Syed Mustafa Syed Murtazzar, a landlord, and Syed Vasi Ahmed Mehbooball, who were charged with receiving a higher rent than that fixed by the Rent Controller, were today acquitted of the charges by Mr. M. J. Gordhandas, Presidency, Magistrate, Esplanade Court.

The first accused was arrested in January 1950, and the second accused in May of the same year, on information supplied by one Mohibi an employee of the first accused.

It was brought out in the defence that Mohibi was on inimical terms with his employer. Two other witnesses who were brought forward to testify that Murtazzar had raised the rents of his house, were also proved to be ill-disposed towards him.

The Magistrate acquitting the accused said that no case had been proved against them, nor had it been proved that the rents had been increased.

GANDHIJI'S LIFE ON POSTAL STAMPS

NEW DELHI, Sept. 22 (UPI): The Posts and Telegraphs Departments will issue postcards in Hindi on the occasion of ensuing Gandhi Jayanti on October 2, it is learnt.

Picture postcards depicting scenes from the life of Mahatma Gandhi will also be on sale at post offices from that days.

Britain's Rebuff To Iran

BE THE GUIDING FORCE TO ALL UNIVERSITIES

Maulana Azad On RoleOf Viswa-Bharathi

SANTINIKETAN, Sept. 22.

MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD, Education Minister, today called upon Viswa-Bharati to set an example for other universities by adopting the ideal which Gurdev Tagore gave to it.

The distinguishing feature of Santiniketan was its combination of the past and the present, he said. While it sought to preserve all that was of value in the ancient Indian heritage, it was modern in spirit and welcomed the western contributions to the development of the human spirit.

The Education Minister, who was inaugurating Viswa-Bharati as a central university at Santiniketan, urged the teachers and pupils of the institution to keep as their objective, the Gurdev's words: "Shantam, Shivam, Advaitam".

In the three terms, he said, "we have a conception of God which rises above all narrow limitations of race, religion and creed.

"If the term 'advaitam' is translated into Arabic, it would read as 'wahidahula shadiq'—one who has no second—who is the highest affirmation of the monotheistic belief"

ONE WORLD

Another element in the objectives of the Viswa-Bharati which appealed to him, Maulana Azad said, was the phase the Gurdev used in inaugurating all ceremonial functions of the University—'yatra visyam Bhavatyekaneedam' (the whole world is one).

"I can think of no higher conception of humanity than that expressed in this beautiful phase. I will appeal to everyone of you that whenever you have any function, you will never forget to start it with this proclamation of faith in the unity of mankind."

Addressing himself to the teachers, the Education Minister asked them to continue their missionary spirit, even after the institution had become a central University.

"I do not for a moment suggest that emoluments here should be such as to deny teachers a reasonable stand of life, but, I do insist that teachers of this University owe it to the memory of Gurdev that they will not compare their grade with those in other universities, but continue to teach, according to the traditions, he built up".

The same remarks, he added, would apply to the proposed new constructions. The emphasis should be on the spirit rather than on the bricks and mortars of the buildings.

GOODNESS, UNITY

Indicating "peace, goodness and unity" as the ideals for whose realisation, the Gurdev founded Viswa-Bharati, Maulana Azad declared, "today with the passing of the act a new order has started for you, but you must always remember that yours is a unique institution. "You should, therefore, not merely try to imitate what other institutions do, but on the contrary try to set an example to them.

"Other universities have, over decades, developed a pattern which cannot be changed overnight, even though we may desire such a change. You have the advantage of starting with a pattern which is much nearer our ideals. Your effort should, therefore, be that other universities should adopt the message which the Gurdev gave to Viswa-Bharati".

SHANTAM, SHIVAM

Earlier, recalling the omission of the last phase, "shantam, shivam, advaitam" from the quotation from the Gurdev as included in the Viswa-Bharati Act, the Education Minister said, the reason for leaving out this phase was the same as that for which the name of God left out of the Constitution.

"There is, as you know, a school of thought which holds that any thing which lends itself to religious colouring should be excluded from a legal enactment".

However, he declared "with all emphasis at my command", that the objectives as defined by the Gurdev, including the phase left out in the Act, must remain the objective of the University, all of its teachers and its pupils.

Revolution In Education

Welcoming Maulana Azad and other guests, Mr. Rathindra Natn Tagore, Upacharya (Vice-Chancellor) of Visva-Bharati, said that what the poet sought to bring about through the Visva-Bharati was nothing short of a revolution in educational thought in India. A revolution in education, however, could not by its very nature be a spectacular one.

Messages

President Rajendra Prasad in a message said that Viswa-Bharati was not only a symbol of the ideal of "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" it was a great memorial to Poet Tagore.

Prime Minister Nehru regretted his inability to come away from Delhi due to state work and said that as the Acharya of this great institution, it would have been a special pleasure and privilege for him to be present on the occasion which marked the beginning of a new career for the Viswa-Bharati. He earnestly hoped that the great ideals with which the Acharya-founder had established the Viswa-Bharati would ever be kept in view, and the institution would be the centre for propagation of these ideals.

Dr. Katju hoped that the Viswa-Bharati would be a centre of universal culture and a great international university.

Extending his cordial greetings to the new-born university, Dr. B. C. Roy, Chief Minister, hoped that it might fulfil the dream of Viswa Kabi.

Amidst Blowing Of Conch-Shells

SANTINIKETAN, Sept. 22 (PTI): Amidst blowing of conch-shells and recitation of vedic hymns, India's Education Minister, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, formally inaugurated today the Visva-Bharati as a University at a solemn function held under the mango grove at Santiniketan.

President Rajendra Prasad, Prime Minister Nehru, who is Acharya of the University, other Central Ministers, Governor Katju and the West Bengal Chief Minister, Dr. B. C. Roy, were among those who sent messages on the occasion wishing all success to the new University in inculcating the great ideals set before it by Gurudev.

A large number of people from far and near, including many ex-students of Santiniketan, attended the function.

General Elections In Persia

TEHERAN Sept. 22, (PTI-Reuter): The Shah of Persia today signed a decree authorising general elections in Persia two months from today.

KELLY FOR LONDON

MOSCOW, Sept. 22. (PTI-Reuter: Sir David Kelly retiring British Ambassador to the Soviet Union, left here today by air for London.

NO REOPENING OF OIL TALKS

SHAH TO STRESS FOR MODERATION

LONDON, Sept. 22 (PTI-Reuter). BRITAIN has decided to reject Persia's latest proposal to resume oil negotiations, the Foreign Office announced today.

The statement said the Persian note, delivered to the British Embassy in Teheran, in the last few hours, contained no new proposals. The note, it said, did not, "provide any basis on which negotiations could be resumed."

The statement said "His Majesty's Government have received a further communication from the Persian Prime Minister, Dr. Mossadeq. This indicated that there is no advance on his previous attitude. It does not provide any basis on which negotiations could be resumed. The Persian Government are being so informed."

The Foreign Office has, meanwhile, telegraphed instructions to Sir Francis Shepherd, the British Ambassador in Teheran, to make Britain's standpoint absolutely clear to Dr. Mossadeq.

PERSIA'S PROPOSAL

Persia proposed directly to Britain today that oil talks be resumed—but she made no mention of the threatened ultimatum—that British technicians at Abadan would be expelled unless Britain agreed to the talks within fifteen days.

The British Ambassador Sir Francis Shepherd, today called on the Speaker of the Senate, Dr. Sayed Hassan Taqizadeh, who is regarded in Teheran as being moderately pro-British.

Dr. Taqizadeh refused to comment on his talk with the Ambassador, saying it was a secret which would be imparted "only to Dr. Mossadeq and Mr. Attlee."

SHAH'S MOVE

The Persian Cabinet was meeting tonight to discuss a reply to Mr. Harriman's refusal to hand over the ultimatum to Britain.

It was believed that the Shah would now exercise his royal prerogative with greater firmness in an attempt to impose a note of moderation on the Prime Minister's policy.

MURDER THREAT

Persian opposition deputies said today they had been threatened with "summary execution" by a fanatical "murder committee".

Parliamentary opposition to Premier Mossadeq seemed today to be growing in strength despite these threats.

Speaker of the House, Raza Hekmatt, was reported to have promised opposition deputies "freedom from all physical harm" within the confines of the Majlis building.

Several opposition sources said that as a result of this the opposition deputies might try out their strengths in an open show of force against Premier Mossadeq in Parliament tomorrow.

Opposition sources said they might press for a vote asking the Premier to present his long delayed annual budget.

RED PLOT

Official sources claimed today they had uncovered a Communist plot to seize power next week. They declined to produce any evidence. The Persian Tudeh (Communist) party — officially outlawed—is due to celebrate its national holiday on Monday.

SOVIET MOVE

The first meeting of the Persian and Soviet trade delegations who are attempting to negotiate another barter agreement took place here today.

Mahtab In London

LONDON, Sept. 22, (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Hare Krushna Mahtab, Indian Minister of Commerce and Industry, arrived here by air today for next week's conference on supply and raw materials.

HINDI AS MEDIUM IN UNIVERSITIES

Difference Of Opinion At Poona Conference

POONA, Sept. 22 (PTI).

SHOULD education at the university be imparted through Hindi, the National language of India?

Sharply divided opinion was expressed here today over this issue at the Hindi Prachar Sammelan organised by the Maharashtra Rashtrabasha Sabha.

Inaugurating the Sammelan, Bombay's Chief Minister, Mr. B. G. Kher, said that his government had written to the vice-chancellors of different universities in the state asking for their cordial co-operation in substituting Hindi for English as the medium of instruction at the university stage. He was of the view that to facilitate the sharing of results of artistic and cultural activities among various universities, a common medium of instruction would be of great help. Hindi could serve as the link between higher centres of learning.

MOTHER TONGUE

On the other hand, Mr. Satyanarain of the Akhil Bharatiya Hindi Parishad, who presided over the Sammelan was of the view that education at the collegiate stage should be imparted in the regional language. He said the main aim of university education was imparting of knowledge and that could be best through the mother tongue of the student. Fears expressed about sharing of scientific knowledge between the different centres of education, would to a large extent be solved if a common scientific terminology for all the country was evolved. He admitted that the evolution of the terminology would take some time and would have to go through certain experimental stages.

Mr. Satyanarain's view was also supported by Mahamahopadhyaya D. V. Potdar, Chairman of the Reception Committee. Prof Potdar, who was chairman of the committee appointed by the Government of Bombay to report on the question of teaching Hindi in the state, said that Maharashtra was conscious and alive to the need of developing the national language.

While agreeing that Hindi must be developed, Prof. Potdar said Marathi was the undying heritage of the people of Maharashtra, and it must be the medium of instruction at all stages of education in this part of the country.

Emphasis On Sanskrit

MANDYA (Mysore), Sept. 22 (PTI).

The Maharaja of Mysore, inaugurating the 18th conference of the State Education League, said today that the educational system should be so adjusted as to meet the needs of "our rapidly changing society".

The universities should develop into real centres of higher learning and research.

In his presidential address, Mr. K. Guru Dutt, Director of Public Instruction, pleaded for the knowledge of Sanskrit being made an indispensable part of the equipment of a teacher.

Continuing, Mr. Guru Dutt said that education in India should draw its sustenance from our racial roots or samskaras.

INTERROGATION OF BOWLS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22, (PTI-Reuter): A Senate Foreign Relations Sub-Committee today questioned Mr. Chester Bowles for two hours behind closed doors but came to no decision on his nomination as Ambassador dor to India.

The Chairman, Mr. John Spakman (Democrat, Alabama) afterwards said that the sub-committee would meet again on Monday to discuss the appointment further and to decide whether they would continue the questioning of Mr. Bowles.

NO BAN ON 'AUSSIE' REDS

MELBOURNE, Sept. 22, (PTI-Reuter): Figures at midnight in the referendum to outlaw the Australian Communist Party were: Yes —1,708,000; No—1,873,000.

An Australian broadcasting commission commentator said at this stage: "the result is quite clear now—the proposal has been rejected."

A Government party leader tonight conceded defeat of the Australian Government's referendum to ban Communism.

Mr. Lyle Moore, President of the New South Wales Liberal Party, said "the people have made their decision in a democratic poll and we accept the verdict.'

King's Health

PREPARATIONS FOR OPERATION

LONDON, Sept. 22 (PTI-Reuter): Five doctors arrived at Buckingham Palace to see King George VI today while hundreds of people waited outside for the news of the planned operation on the 56-year old monarch. After the doctors had been with the King for over three hours it was learned no operation had been performed on the King this morning.

The doctors had seen the King to make a further examination. Some of them remained at the Palace to supervise the setting up of the necessary apparatus for the operation.

A decision on the royal tour of Australia, planned to start in January, will be announced within a week or two, according to court circles. Doctors will give their final advice to the King on the advisability of a strenuous tour when the results of the operation are fully apparent.

Just before the semi-official announcement that no operation had taken place was issued, Princess Elizabeth the King's heiress, drove to Buckingham Palace.

She was followed a few minutes later by Queen Mary the King's mother.

Princess Margaret, the King's younger daughter, flew home to London tonight from Scotland, where she had been on holiday.

The five doctors arrived at the Palace shortly after 9 o'clock this morning. They included a noted chest surgeon Mr. Clement Price Thomas.

WHO IS IT?

VIENNA, Sept. 22, (PTI-Reuter): A famous surgeon Professor Leopold Scholnbauer had received an urgent telegram from a doctor Teheran asking him to go there immediately to carry out a brain operation on a highly placed patient whose name is kept secret.

Dr. Schoenbauer said that he would leave for Teheran as soon as possible.

The Delhi Philatelic will organise a philatelic exhibition in November this year.

Drought Cuts Power Supply

ELECTRICITY RATION FOR CITY & SUBURBS

Trains And Textile Mills Will Have To Go Short

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE drought which threatens Bombay with famine has now brought about a serious situation in power supply position in Bombay-Poona region.

The Government of Bombay may soon impose electricity cuts between 10 and 15 per cent on all, except small consumers and essential services in Bombay City and Poona. The cut is expected to affect railways and industries, including the textile mills.

It will affect the running of suburban trains and some trains might have to be curtailed, according to present indications. Government are expected to appeal to people living in near suburbs to use other modes of transport as well.

The cuts on the textile and other industries will naturally affect production until the full supply of electricity is resumed after the break of next monsoon.

LEVEL IN LAKES

The power supply position became serious following continued drought this season, resulting in reduced water level in four out of five lakes in the Bombay-Poona region employed by the Tatas for their hydro-electric generating system.

In the four lakes—all of them near Lonavala—water has not come upto full level for the past four years. Only one lake, the Mulshi, near Poona, showed the water mark upto the brink.

The Tatas produce about 1,200 million units of electrical energy every year, and this year the production of energy might go down by anything between 17 to 20 per cent. It is pointed out that 250 gallons of water are required for producing one unit of electric energy.

EXPERTS COMMITTEE

A committee of experts, which has been discussing the power shortage for the last two days, is reported to be in favour of imposing the cuts. At the same time, the Committee is anxious that small consumers, who use little electric energy, and essential services should not be touched.

The Committee is also understood to be in favour of spreading the cuts to as many as possible, including all major consumers, and reduce the difficulty on any particular industry or community.

The Committee is of the opinion that the cuts will have to continue until such time as the water level in the lakes improves, which is not possible this season as the monsoon is almost through, or an alternative arrangement for generating power is made.

The alternative arrangement, it was pointed out by official sources, to produce electricity was now "out of question."

In view of this development, Government are expected to drastically cut giving new connections and additional loads to industries and other consumers.

Government are also expected to appeal to the public not to use electricity for decorations and illuminations and reduce consumption in using energy for luxury purposes, such as fans, refrigerators and air conditioners.

GUJARAT AFFECTED

Danger To Cotton And Wheat Crops

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 22 (PTI): The prolongation of drought which has blighted the prospects of khariff crops threatens to adversely affect rabi crops also, according to reports reaching here from different parts of Gujarat.

The cotton crop in about three lakh acres in north Gujerat is withering under scorching heat, while the sowing of wheat crop in about a lakh of acres in bhal area is being delayed for want of rains.

RUSH FOR OIL ENGINES

A scramble for oil engines to save the withering crops by well irrigation has been going on for some time. A dealer in oil engines reports a daily sale of fifteen engines as against an average of three engines a month ago in Ahmedabad city. The scarcity of crude oil, however, hampers the operation of oil engines.

Mr. Kantilal Ghia, Secretary of the Gujerat Famine Relief Committee, told Press Trust of India: "Preliminary reports reveal a serious situation, but we hope to cope up with it, as we did during the famine of 1948-49 when no starvation deaths were reported and a large portion of cattle wealth was saved by the relief measures adopted by Government and people."

FAMINE RELIEF

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 22 (UPI): An emergent meeting of the Gujerat Famine Relief Committee has been called on Friday the fifth October to consider the situation arising out of the absence of rain in Gujerat and Saurashtra.

Members attending the meeting have been requested to study the conditions prevailing in their respective territories and the extent of relief require.

Rice Price Soars Up In Nagpur

NAGPUR, Sept. 22 (UPI): The rice position in the city is fast deteriorating the rice is being sold at Rs. 74 per bag, although the ceiling price fixed by the State Government is Rs. 58 only. The abnormal rise in the price of rice is attributed to low stocks in the market. This depression in stocks is also due to non-availability of railway wagons for moving the rice stocks from surplus district within the State.

With a view to easing the rice position in the city market, it is gathered that the State Government would ask the merchants to move the rice stocks from other districts in motor-trucks and raise the ceiling price of rice to compensate the extra expenditure that would be incurred by the merchants for transport by motor truck.

SURAT PROTEST AGAINST MILO

SURAT, Sept. 22 (PTI): The Surat Chamber of Commerce has protested to the Government of Bombay against "the abnormally big percentage of milo of doubtful nutritional value contained in the ration quantum for the past several weeks."

In a memorandum the Chamber points out that while Bombay and Ahmedabad people received seventy and eighty-five per cent respectively of wheat as rations Surat received only twenty per cent wheat, but sixty-five per cent milo.

CALL FOR BIGGER FAMILIES

BONN, Sept. 22 (PTI-Reuter): Dr. Konrad Adenauer, West German Chancellor, today called on West Germans to have bigger families to "assure the future of our people against the onslaught of Eastern Bolshevik primitives."

He warned a countrywide Roman Catholic Congress on marriage and family problems against the "biological dangers" of the East.

(Dr. Adenauer, seventy-five year old staunch Catholic and leader of the Christian Democrat Party has had seven children).

Amazon Raises Army

TROUBLE IN NORTH BRAZIL

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 22, (PTI-Reuter): Done Noca, woman Mayor of Sao Jaos Patos, in the interior of the North Brazilian state of Maranhao, has raised an army of 8,000 men it was reported here last night.

Reports said uprising were continuing in the state over the appointment of a new Governor.

The capital, Sao Liuz, has been gripped by a general strike.

In the Maranhao Legislative Assembly an opposition leader made a dramatic appeal to the Brazilian Government for assistance. He said "If we give up in the midst of the fight we shall be pitilessly massacred."

There were widespread disorders in Maranhao earlier this year when the Governor-elect died and Senhor de Barros took over against widespread opposition.

A Commonwealth Universities delegation will arrive in New Delhi on December 20 this year on a twenty-five day tour of Indian Universities, it is learnt.

HENDERSON LEAVES INDIA

After nearly three years' service in India as U.S. Ambassador, His Excellency Mr. Loy Henderson, accompanied by Mrs. Henderson, left New Delhi, on September 21, for Teheran, to take up his new appointment as the Ambassador of the U.S.A. to Iran. They were seen off at the Palam Airport, among others, by Shri I. S. Chopra Chief of Protocol Government of India, General K. M. Cariappa, C-in-C, Indian Army, and Shrimati Indira Gandhi.
Photo taken on their departure from the airport shows (L. to R.): General Cariappa; Mrs. Henderson; H.E. Mr. Loy W. Henderson; Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Shri I. S. Chopra.

Peking Charge Against Ridgway

U. N. PLANES FIGHT COMMUNIST JETS

TOKYO, Sept. 22, (PTI-Reuter): While the United Nations Supreme Commander, General Ridgway still remained silent today on the Communists offer to resume the Kaesong armistice talks at once, Peking radio tonight charged that the United States was seeking to set up conditions to delay the reopening of the negotiations.

The radio quoted correspondents in Kaesong as saying that U. N. Aircraft continued today to violate the Kaesong zone by flying over it. The hidden purpose behind this, the broadcast said, was "to use the air and ground violation as a pretext for proposing air patrols and joint ground patrols to legalise their air and ground violations of the neutral zone. The lawbreakers are now to be legalised as an arm of the law."

AIR BATTLE

Meanwhile over the Korean battlefront where United Nations armour at one point yesterday tore 8,000 yards into Communuist territory 34 American 'sabre jets' this afternoon fought about 85 "M.I.G. 15" Russian-type jets damaging three the Fifth Air Force announced today.

The announcement added that all the American air craft returned safely to base after the 25 minute battle north of Sinanju.

Assignment For Bradley

WASHINGTON Sept. 22, (UPA): President Truman is considering sending Gen. Omar Bradley to Greece and Turkey to make military arrangements for bringing them into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization informed quarters said Saturday.

MUDGAL To Be EXPELLED

Nehru's Motion For Parliament

NEW DELHI, Sept. 22 (PTI): Prime Minister Nehru, leader of the House, is expected to move a motion in Parliament on Monday for the expulsion of Mr. H. G. Mudgal, member of Parliament.

Mr. Nehru has given notice of the following motion:—

"That this House, having considered the report of the Committee appointed on the 8th June, 1951, to investigate into the conduct of Shri H. G. Mudgal, member of Parliament, accepts the finding of the Committee that the conduct of Shri Mudgal is derogatory to the dignity of the House and inconsistent with the standard which Parliament is entitled to expect from its members, and resolves that Shri Mudgal be expelled from the House".

SECRET WEAPONS UNDER TEST

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22, The U. S. Navy department announced here last night that trials were at present taking place at Lake Hiwasse the testing area of the new "secret weapons" such as, submarine projectiles and launching bases for rockets.

Lake Hiwasse is situated on the borders of Tennessee and Georgia State, and is particularly suited for naval weapons' trials, as its depth reaches 300 feet in places.—U.P.I.

PARIS, Sept. 22, (PTI-Reuter): The French Assembly approved by 327 votes to 251 last night a non-Government bill indirectly subsidising private (Cotholic) schools.

No European Domination Of Asia, Says Attlee

LONDON, Sept. 22 (UPI-AFP).

PRIME Minister Clement Attlee speaking at the Labour Party Conference at North Berwick today said that his party recognised the desire of peoples of Asia to take up their position along with the other nations of world. "We have met those desires", Mr. Attlee continued, adding: "We are sometimes blamed for that. I do not say that everything works out easily; but any other policy, any old fashioned policy of European domination of Asia would have been a complete failure"

Complete Party Man

Reuter adds:

Mr. Attlee began his speech with criticism of Mr. Winston Churchill.

He said the Conservative leader was "always posing" as if he were someone above party politics, but he was the "complete party man".

"I don't think they'll want to give Mr Churchill a blank cheque" Mr. Attlee added.

MAN & MACHINE

PATNA, Sept. 22 (PTI): Dr. Anugraha Narain Sinha, Bihar's Labour Minister, said here today that there were still employers who did not realise that man needed at least as much care as, if not more than, machines. Very little had yet been done for the physical, cultural and mental development of the worker. On the other hand, there were Trade Unions, which existed more for "self-aggrandisement than for service to the workers." Dr. Sinha was addressing the ninth meeting of the Bihar Central (Standing) Labour Advisory Board.

Punjab Stage A Brilliant Recovery, But Lose

MYSORE ENTER NATIONAL SOCCER SEMI-FINAL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

PUNJAB, after being two goals down in the initial half, staged a brilliant recovery against Mysore, but finally lost by the odd goal in five in the first quarter-final of the National Soccer Championships for the Santosh Memorial Trophy at the Cooperage this evening.

It may be said that by far this has been the most thrilling encounter in the National's so far. Mysore, at one stage — up to half time, loked as though they would run through the Punjab side, but the second period saw Punjab stage a brilliant recovery and with 10 minutes after resumption they equalized. From now on it was anyone's game, and Mysore prevailed with a grand goal by Nari in the 22nd minute of this period.

Punjab have themselves to blame for their defeat. They could have rattled up Mysore in the first half, but instead of adopting long passing tactics they delayed too long with the ball and indulged in short passing. Mysore's defence though shaky got the better of them.

Mysore on the other hand opened out the game and both outers were well fed. A reshuffle in the attack, from their last appearance, provided the necessary effect. Nari came on as centre foward in place of Namjudiah while Pusparaj and Anthony filled up the vacant berths.

Barakulla and Nari played well for Mysore, while the limitations of the Mysore and Olympic custodian Varadraj were fully exposed Shanmugan as centre half gave a very calm display.

For the Punjab side full back Ram Singh was prominent, while Gurcharan Singh and Ajit Singh provided dash in Punjab's attack in the second half. Ajit Singh functioned better when shifted over in the second half, from right flank to left flank.

Mysore dominated in the first half and were all over the Punjab goal, but in the second period the exchanges were more in favour of Punjab.

Mysore were systematic in their attack and with a concentrated move succeeded in the fifth minute of play when their right outer ran down passed to right inner Narayanan, who provided centre forward Nari with a beatiful header that provided their opening goal.

Four minutes later, outside right Anthony, who schemed the first goal happened to net the second goal with a balloned shot from the corner of the box, goalkeeper Sukhmahinder Singh failing to jump high enough to punch.

Punjab took over the offensive in the second half and in the second minute reduced the margin through their centre forward Gurcharan Singh who sent in a sizzling shot from the 7 yard area after winding his way, from the top of the 'box'.

It looked as though Punjab would equalize in the very next minute. A pass from their left outer went past the centre forward and was trapped by the right inner, but he failed, being robbed of the ball by a defender.

Punjab were not to be denied the equalizer and in the tenth minute left outer Ajit Singh cluded Yesudas after being put through by Chatterji (Junior) went in to beat an onrushing and helpless custodian Varadraj.

A lapse on the part of Punjab's right back Raj Kumar nearly gave Mysore the lead again, but with only the goalie to beat Nari drove hard, but the Punjab goali brought off a brilliant save at the expense of a corner.

Mysore forged into the lead eight minutes before the end from a goalmouth scramble with the ball swinging across. Right inner Narayan sent in a ground shot after Ram Singh had failed to head the ball. Then, the right outer headed, but it rebounded off the woodwork and a defender swing it across to the left. It dropped at Nari's feet and he made no mistake about it, beating a helpless and prostrate custodian.

Punjab retaliated and were just within sight of the equalizer, but Chatterjee's shot grazed the cross-bar.

The teams were:—

MYSORE:— Varadraj; Yesudas, Alexander; Bashir, Shanmugan, Dass; Anthony, Narayanan, Nari, Pushparaj, Barakulla.

PUNJAB:—Sukhmahindu Singh Raj Kumar, Ram Singh; Hukumchand, Rejendra, Sukhdev, Ajit Singh, Chatterji, Gurcharan Singh, Chatterji (Junior), Bimal Mukerji.

Referee:— N. K. Utchil.

Tatas "A" Force A Draw

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Despite having slightly better of the exchanges, General Motors failed to get the better of Tata "A". The game ended in a goalless draw in the Second Division Harwood League at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel, this evening.

The game was poor in standard and thus created dull atmosphere throughout except those few minutes in which Motormen gave the Tata defence plenty to worry about but the latter managed to keep their goal intact.

Earlier two matches were decided in the Third Division of the same competition.

A solitary goal scored by Ramdas enabled Dandi United to collect full points at the expense of Goan Rovers, while Khatau Sports Club easily trounced a depleted Young Labour to the tune of eight goals to nil. The scorers were D'Souza (4) including a hat trick, Daniel (2), Kotty and A. D'Souza (1 each).

Rain Washes Out Play In Varsities Soccer

CUTTACK, Sept. 22 (PTI): Torrential rains washed out the second round Inter-University football match between Mysore and Bombay after it had progressed for five minutes here this evening.

HEAVY DEMAND FOR TICKETS

Today's National Soccer Game

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Nearly twenty-four hours before the Bombay-Hyderabad encounter in the National Soccer tourney, a crowd of 300 soccer enthusiasts queued up outside the W.I.F.A. Club House Office for reserved seats.

Thousands more will queue up to-morrow Sunday for the lower priced seats. Accommodation for only 12,000 spectators is possible.

Three Changes In Bombay XI

WOODCOCK, SHANKER & VERGHESE INCLUDED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay's team to meet Hyderabad in the quarter final of the National Soccer Championship at the Cooperage tomorrow, Sunday evening has undergone three changes.

Woodcock, the I.C.L. full back replaces Vaidya. Woodcock who has also been selected for the Bombay XV in the All India Rugby Tournament will fly after this game to Madras. Shanker of Maharashtra replaces Rawal, Shanker has received a clearance certificate from the M.F.A. after tendering an explanation as to why he did not assist Poona in the I.F.A. Shield.

Finally, the expected happened Verghese replaced the injured Maxie, but the doubtful starter was Ayres D'Souza. He is now pronounced fit and whatever ideas the selectors had of bringing in Sawant have been shelved. Sawant I understand on reliable authority is not too well.

The Bombay team is as follows: Gurprasad (goal); Papen and Woodcock (full backs); Shanker Krishnan and Kenny (Halves); Ayres D'Souza, Parab, Peter Ferrao, Thomas and Verghese (forwards).

Reserves:—Willmer, Vaidya and Gulab Singh.

Gulab Singh has still to arrive from the Inter-Railway tournament at Kharagpur.

S. Command Win Rly. Soccer

KHARAGPUR, Sept. 22, (PTI): Southern Railway defeated East Indian Railway by two goals to nil to annex the Inter-Railway Football Trophy today.

From the kick-off the Southern Railway swung into the attack and only a timely clearance by left-back A Nag in the third minute kept the slate clean for T.I. R. A few minutes later the India's popular centre-forward, Mewalal, missed an open goal. His shot went wide. Thereafter the Southern defence bottled up Mewalal. The first goal came in the tenth minute through Joseph Dorairaj, inside-right to put Southern Railway one up.

They completed their tally in the second minute of the second half, outside-left, Longanathan beating goalkeeper S. Mitter with a terrific shot that gave him no chance.

Shri Kailash Bihari Mathur, General Manager of the East Indian Railway, distributed the trophies.

Teams:

E. I. R. S. Mitter, A. Gargari and a Nag, Beharilall, Mohini Banerjee and A. Chatterjee, Soraj Ghosh, K. Banarpee S. Mewalal, S. Bhattacharya and S. Nandy.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY: Munuswamy, Sreeamamoorthy and Swamy, Rangaswamy, Raghava and Lomor Krishnaiah, Joseph Dorairaj, Padmanabhan, Rajendran and Loganathan.

Hindu Gym. 'A' And 'B' Teams To Contest Final

T.T. TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

BOMBAY, Saturday.

STRONGLY represented in both the teams, the Hindu Gymkhana had the great distinction of having both its teams playing the final of yet another team championship this year. Earlier in the season, their teams monopolised the Hebert Smith Shield, and this evening by their fluent victories in the penultimate rounds of the Hindu Gymkhana Shield Table Tennis Tournament, they earned the right to try conclusions in a family-affair final.

With Uttam Chandarana, V. D. Dalal, C. G. Velkar and V. B. Shanbag doing service for their senior string, and Dilip Sampat, C. R. Kelekar, S. N. Gandhi and B. P. Baliga in the junior team, there was little wonder they have once again monopolised the final.

The only team, which had any semblance of a chance, it was the 'Times of India' team, which surprisingly preferred to play M. M. Shinde instead of Somaya. Somaya's inclusion would have given the Pressmen a great deal of advantage, and they would have had a fighting chance of winning.

The following are the results:

QUARTER FINALS

Bombay Central Sports Club beat the 'Times of India' S.C. 3-1.

H. M. Khandchand and P. Kumar beat M. Shinde and T. S. Naidu, 21-19, 21-17; B. Abraham and D. Solomon lost to D. P. Somaya and I. Swamy, 16-21, 19-21; B. Abraham beat M. M. Shinde, 23-21, 21-19; B. Abraham and D. Solomon beat M. M. Shinde and T. S. Naidu, 21-16, 19-21, 22-20.

P. J. Hindu Gym. "B" beat Khatau S.C. 3-1.

D. P. Sampat and B. P. Baliga beat U. S. Bangara and N. D. G. Rao 21-17, 23-21; C. R. Kelekar and V. Kamath lost to Y. M. Mahajan and D. D. Walawalkar 21-17 10-21, 13-21; D. P. Sampat beat U. S. Bangara 21-18, 21-18; D. P. Sampat and B. P. Baliga beat Y. M. Mahajan and D. D. Walawalkar 21-9, 21-10.

P. J. Hindu Gym. "A" beat Y.M.C.A. (Students) 3-1

U. M. Chandarana and V. D. Dalal beat Y. S. Vyas and P. K. Joshi 21-18, 22-20; C. G. Velkar and V. B. Shanbhag lost to S. V. Gaokar and R. G. Dawda 21-14, 12-21, 20-22; U. M. Chandarana beat Y. S. Vyas 21-6, 21-11; U. M. Chandarana and V. D. Dalal beat S. V. Gaskar and R. G. Dawda 22-20, 21-18.

Kanara Saraswat S.C. beat G.I.P. Rly. "A" 3-0

V. M. Nadkarni and C. N. Honowar beat Imandar and Chandrasekar 21-6, 21-12; R. D. Haladi and M. V. Haladi beat V. Ranganath and V. Jaganath 21-15, 22-20, V. M. Nadkarni beat V. Ranganath 21-4, 21-15.

SEMI-FINALS

P. J. Hindu Gym. "B" beat Kanara Saraswat S.C. 3-1.

C. R. Kelekar and D. P. Sampat lost to V. M. Nadkarni and C. N. Honowar 19-21, 20-22; B. P. Baliga and S. N. Gandhi beat R. D. Haladi and M. V. Haladi 21-18; 24-22; D. P. Sampat beat V. M. Nadkarni 21-17; 21-11; B. P. Baliga and S. N. Gandhi beat V. M. Nadkarni and C. N. Honowar 18-21, 21-17, 21-12.

P. J. Hindu Gym. "A" beat Bombay Central S.C. 3-1.

C. G. Velkar and V. B. Shanbhag lost to H. M. Khanchand and P. Kumar 15-21, 21-19, 18-21; U. M. Chandarana and V. D. Dalal beat B. Abraham and D. Solomon 21-12, 21-9; U. M. Chandarana beat H. M. Khanchand 21-11, 21-16 U. M. Chandarana and V. D. Dalal beat H. M. Khanchand and P. Kumar 23-21, 21-13.

ASSAM PLAYERS FOR NATIONAL T. T.

GAUHATI, Sept. 22 (PTI): Assam will take part in the Inter-State and National Table Tennis Championship tournament to be played in Madras in October.

A five member team comprising "rankers" for 1951 selected in the final of the State Ranking Championship played at Shillong on September 14, has been selected—Devan Sarma, M. Datta J. Barua, A. Rahman and A. N. Goswami.

Hindu Gym. Open Table Tennis

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Season's last major table tennis tournament —the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana Open Championships —commenced this evening, when the first and second rounds of the Junior's Singles and earlier rounds of open singles were decided.

Walkovers were awarded galore many players failing to turn up for their matches. In probably the best match of the evening, K. Vasant, despite his erratic play, got the better of E. K. Mistry.

The results of matches were:—

Men's Singles

SECOND ROUND: S. N. Gandhi w. o D. Sarai; A. C. Dalal w.o. A. Subharao; D. N. Bhatkal w. o. K. Rohihra; A. I. Jacob w.o. M. J. Waterwala; M. Santoo w.o. S. V. Rangham; D. Soloman beat R. J. Dawada 21-12, 21-8. N. N. Ulhayekar beat S. Seshadri, 21-17, 21-19, C. G. Velkar beat K. M. Mahajan 21-6, 21-9, V. D. Dalal beat V. Venkarraman 21-19, 21-8. V. Ranganath beat N. L. Parikh, 21-13, 21-4, I. Swami beat N. N. Uppori, 21-9, 21-7, T. S. Naidu beat P. Abraham, 21-18, 21-13, M. M. Desai beat Bepin Kapadia, 21-14, 18-21, 21-17, P. S. N. Nath beat S. G. Pradhan, 21-15, 21-18, C. G. Velkar beat D. D. Walawalkar 21-5, 21-15, K. Vasant beat E. K. Mistry 23-25, 21-11, 23-21.

Junior Singles

IST ROUND:—K. Rohira beat G. N. Suresh 18-21, 21-17, 23-21; Atul C. Shah w.o. P. Bishwas; Kirit Toprani w.o. "A" Player; A. T. Lulla beat Chandra G. Hira 21-18, 21-15; S. L. Bajaj beat D. M. Toprani 21-15, 21-17; S. V. Merchant beat Gopal Gupta 21-10, 21-7; P. R. Vednarayan beat M. S. Vyas 21-14, 21-15; B. S. Khambata w.o. "C" Player; P. N. Pardiwalla w.o. J. C. Shah.

SECOND ROUND: S. L. Bajaj beat Kirit Toprani 21-13, 21-14; B. S. Khambata beat Atul C. Shah 21-17, 21-10; A. A. Arnold beat M. Nunes 21-18, 21-18; M. L. Lulla beat A. S. Pardiwala 21-11, 21-15; D. Punlole beat P. T. Mahtani 18-21, 21-19, 21-19; S. V. Merchant beat K. Rohira 23-21, 21-12; P. R. Vednarayan beat A. T. Lulls 21-9, 21-13.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

5 p.m. First and Quarter Finals of Women's Singles followed by Finals of P. J. Hindu Gymkhana Team Championships followed by First and Second round of Lower half of Men's Singles.

Controlling Body For Rowing And Boating

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A move is afoot by prominent boating and rowing enthusiasts to form a controlling body in India for this outdoor sport. The International Rowing Federation has promised to recognize the newly formed association.

A meeting of local associations has been called for on Wednesday, September 26 at 6-45 p.m. at the Golwalla Boating and Rowing Clubs at Backbay.

PARIS, Sept. 21 (UPA): Raimondo Burquera, well-known bullfighter, arrived here from Barcelona on Friday enroute to Manila where he hopes to introduce bullfighting.

"The Filipinos should be interested in Bullfighting. It should be in their blood," Burquera said. He said he expects to introduce the sport despite "the Philippine law forbidding it."

In The Day's Sport

FOOTBAL

Cooperage

4 p.m. Satya Vijaya "A" vs National "A" (Karnatak League final), 5-25 p.m. Bombay vs Hyderabad (National Tourneq—quarter final).

St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel

4-30 p.m. E.C.L. "B" vs Khatau. 5-30 p.m. Wimco vs Rainbow "A" (Indian League).

TABLE TENNIS

P. J. Hindu Gymkhana

3 p.m. Open Tournament

Disasters For Punters At Poona

SHUB LUXMI WINS ON OBJECTION

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

POONA, Saturday.

FOLLOWERS of form had lean time today at Poona when the first day of the Autumn meeting was decided.

In the Lohagaon Plate, Kheem Singh on heavily supported Dil-ki-Bat secured a short head verdict from Shubh Luxmi after a desperate struggle over the last fifty yards. A subsequent objection lodged by the rider of the runner-up was upheld and the race was awarded to Shubh Luxmi.

Trainer V. R. Jadhav who had a blank season so far saddled two winners today, Eastern Queen and Imroz and Khade was associated with the Kolhapur trainer's success.

Maharaja's Choice let down huge following after flattering up to the distance and Mohabat, red-hot favourite finished last of the five runners in the sprint Wai Plate.

The double pool returned Rs. 157-8 to 37 punters and the treble which was solved by 168 punters returned Rs. 207.

Results:—

THE URAN PLATE. Division II. —Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Ibrahim Mohamed's AMARNATH 8-9 G. Chavan 1
Mr. M. S. Hakim's SLAP AND TICKLE 8-10 Sk. Lall 2
Messrs. W. Buckley, L. N. Kapadia and D. Mathradas' KARAN 9-0 Harbutt 3
Mr. P. R. Shroff's LEADING LADY 8-2 Kheemsingh 4

All ran.

Won by: 3 1/2 lengths, Neck, 3 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 48 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 79. Places Rs. 22, Rs. 25 and Rs. 19.

Trainer: Sadiq.

THE LOHAGAON PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. G. R. Kolte's SHUBH LUXMI 8-9 Ghauskhan 1
Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Modi's DIL-KI-BAT 9-4 Kheemsingh 2
Mrs. Shalini Jadhav's MACDONALD 8-9 S. Chavan 3
Mr. Diamond's MY PET 9-1 Harbutt 4

Not run: Truman.

Won by: Short head, 3 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 29 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 91. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 15 and Rs. 16.

Trainer: V. V. Powar.

THE TALEGAON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Maharaja of Kolhapur's EASTERN QUEEN 8-11 P. Khade 1
Mrs. K. T. Sippy's JUNGLE JIM 9-0 Kasbekar 2
Mr. K. B. Daga's AMARSINGH 9-0 S. Chavan 3
Mr. P. B. Avasia's GAY DUKE 9-0 Ghauskhan 4

Not run: Greyhound and Young Sinner.

Won by: 1 length, 2 1/4 lengths, 3 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 48 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 37. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 28 and Rs. 20.

Trainer: V. R. Jadhav.

THE URAN PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Chotey Lal Gupta's BOTTICELLI 8-12 A. Ahmed 1
Lt.-Col. N. D. Ingle's LUMINARY 8-12 Ghauskhan 2
Mr. and Mrs. Nariman A. Bharucha's HAPPY KING 9-3 Z. K. Khan 3
Mr. Mahomed Oosman's LILY 7-8 I. Khan 4

Not run: Yakin.

Won by: 1 length, 6 lengths. Short head.

Time: 1 minute 48 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 56. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 38 and Rs. 26.

Trainer: Owner.

THE PANCHGANI PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. M. A. Ansari's CHETNA 8-4 Stevens 1
Mr. A. R. Chinoy's TAMASHA 8-8 Harbutt 2
Messrs. S. Zito and P. Lizioli's MIRELLA 8-6 Cracknell .. 3
Maharani Seetadevi of Baroda's MAHARAJA'S CHOICE 9-0 Fordyce 4

All ran.

Won by: 1/2 length, 3 lengths, 2 3/4 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 16 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 187. Places Rs. 38, Rs. 64 and Rs. 22.

Trainer: Akbar Khan.

THE KARLA PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Dhunjibhoy's IMROZ 7-10 P. Khade 1
Lt.-Col. N. D. Ingle's HIROHITO 8-12 Medhe 2
Mr. and Mrs. Ardeshir S. Irani's EMBARKATION 8-8 Fordyce 3
Mr. E. J. Mashal's PERSEUS 9-4 Purtusingh 4

Not run: Piarehind, Makarpura and Carpala.

Won by: Short head, Neck, 1/2 length.

Time: 2 minutes 15 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 37. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 16 and Rs. 17.

Trainer: V. R. Jadhav.

THE WAI PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mrs. Shalini Jadhav's GREAT LADY 9-0 S. Chavan 1
Rajya Ratna M. C. Patel's MAYUR PURI 8-11 Stevens 2
Maharani Seeta Devi of Baroda's RAJGURU 9-0 Fordyce 3
Rajkumari Mrudularaje of Akalkot's BLACK MAGIC 8-1 Cracknell 4

Not run: Sweetie Shah, Little Star and Chilkhat.

Won by: 2 1/2 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths, 1 length.

Time: 1 minute 15 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 55. Places Rs. 29, and Rs. 22.

Trainer: G. M. Gmkar.

THE PANCHGANI PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's ROSE OF HARLEM 8-8 Kheemsingh 1
Messrs. S. Zito and Burjor F. Metha's TINKER BELL 8-6 Cracknell 2
Maharani Seeta Devi of Baroda's H. R. H. 8-13 Fordyce 3
Mr. A. R. Chinoy's TRUE LOVE 8-8 Harbutt 4

Not run: Moonlight and Shadows, Loch Stella and Hyperior.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 33. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 13 and Rs. 14.

Trainer: A. L. J. Talib.

Forsyth To Train In Ceylon

COLOMBO Sept. 21 (PTI): Western India trainer E. C. Forsyth has been granted training licence by Ceylon Turf Club.

He has already taken over horses belonging to Ceylon race horse owner Sri A. L. J. Raj Croos Chandra

TEN HOFF MAY BEAT GARDNER

BERLIN, Sept. 21 (PTI-Reuter): Jack Gardner, British heavyweight, is conceded little chance of retaining his European title when he meets heim Ten Hoff, the giant German champion at the Waldbuehne Open Air Stadinm on the outskirts of Berlin on Sunday.

"Gardner has not got a chance. He lacks experience", said Max Schmeling former German and world heavyweight champion. West Berlin Sports writers give Gardner only a slim chance.

Wilson Jones In Arrears

LONDON, Sept. 22 (PTI-Reuter): Wilson Jones, the Indian champion, was 125 points behind Tom Cleary, champion of Australia, at the interval in the sixth heat of the World Amateur Billiards Championship at Burroughes Hall, London today.

Cleary had scored 749 points and Wilson Jones 624. Best breaks so far are Wilson Jones 61, 102, 90 and 117. Cleary 55, 79, 63, 174 and 121. The match is continued this evening

Pierce Beats Haslam In World Billiards

LONDON Sept. 21 (PTI-Reuter): William Pierce, a Welsh miner beat Ted Haslam, of Northern Ireland, by 1,180 points to 1,107 in the fifth heat of the World Amateur Billiards Championship at Burroughs Hall, London, tonight.

Haslam led Pierce at the interval by 124 points but Pierce staged a good recovery in a closely contested evening session during which the lead changed hands five times. Pierce had the only century break which was 115

British Match Play Golf Tournament

HOLY LAKE, CHESHIRE, September 22 (PTI-Reuter): Following are third, fourth and fifth round results in British Match Play Golf Championship.

THIRD ROUND: A. S. Waters (Worplesdon) beat F. G. Allitt (Enfield) one hole. C. H Ward (Little Aston) beat F. Daly (Balmoral) one hole. H. W Myers (Leeds) beat G. M. Waite (Coxmoor) seven and five. E. Noke (Dudley) beat E. B Williamson (Redleston) two and one. T. H. Cotton (Royal Surrey) beat G. N. Rolfe (Coventry) one hole. H. Weetman (Cromam hurst) beat F van Donck (Belgium) three and two. W. D. Smithers (Long Ashton) beat J Burton (Hillside) one hole. K. Boustield (Coombe Hill) beat J. L. Black (Royal St. Davids) three and two. J. Panton (Belnervie) beat M. Faulkner (unattached) four and three. R. Halsall (Birkdale) beat R. Burton (Coombe Hill) three and two. J. H. Ballingall (Buchanan) beat B. Gadd (Brancepeth) at nineteenth. W. C. A. Hancock (Stockport) beat J. Knipe (Coombe Wood) three and one. S. L. King (Knole Park) beat H. E. Osborne (Newbury) five and three. R. A. Knight (Wanstead) beat C. S. Denny (Thorpe Hall) two and one. D. J. Rees (South Hearts) beat R. Ferguson (Lucan) three and one

FOURTH ROUND: Waters beat Ward, one hole. Myers beat Noke, four and two. Weetman beat Cotton three and two. Smithers beat Bolsfield, one hole. Adams beat Panton, two holes. Ballinghall beat Halsall at nineteenth. King beat Hancock, two and one. Knight beat Rees, two and one

FIFTH ROUND: Waters beat Myers three and one. Weetman beat Smithers, one hole. Adams beat Ballingall, three and one. King beat Knight three and two.

U. S. NAVY CARRIES GUIDED MISSILES

LOS ALAMITOS (California), Sept. 22 (PTI): The United States Assistant Navy Secretary, Mr. Francis Whitehair, said last night "the navy has guided missiles in the works that promise vast improvements over anything that has come to public knowledge in this field."

He made the statement during an inspection of navy air reserve squadrons in this area. It followed closely on announcements by the air force and army that they had new guided missiles in production or in the experimental stage.

The navy has announced that a plant is being built at Pomona, California, for production of missiles to be used from ships. Mr Whitehair said "It will play a spectacular part in guided missile development."

GOVERNOR'S XI SKITTLED OUT

Mushtaq And Modi Show Good Form At Poona

POONA, Sept. 22 (PTI): The Governor of Bombay's Eleven, which included such celebrated cricketeers as Mushtaq Ali, Rusi Modi and M. K. Mantri were today skittled out for a meagre 150 runs by Wadia College in a one day cricket fixture. The match ended in a draw, the Collegians replying with 137 for the loss of five wickets.

Heavy rains last night rendered the ground soft and bowlers held the upper hand throughout. Only the test cricketers, Mushtaq Ali and Rusi Modi, were able to offer any resistance on a turning pitch Mushtaq played a dashing innings to score forty-four while Rusi Modi contributed a useful fortynine Basir Khan was the most successful bowler, capturing five wickets for fifty runs.

When stumps were finally drawn the Collegians had scored 137 for the loss of half their side, V D. Gosavi played a patient innings to remain unbeaten with sixtyfive to his credit Scores.

GOVERNOR'S ELEVEN 150 (Mushtaq Ali 44, Rusi Modi 49, M. K. Mantri 26, Basir Khan 5 for 50). WADIA COLLEGE 137 for five wickets (V. D. Gosavi 65 not out, Major Mohanlal 2 for 49).

SELECTING I.A.F. BOXING TEAM

BANGALORE, Sept. 22, (PTI): For selecting the I.A.F. team for the ensuing Inter-services Boxing Tournament at Delhi in December, ten bouts were conducted here last night Boxers from the three commands of the I.A.F. Air Headquarters, Operation and Training, participated

Following are the results:—

FLYWEIGHT: A. C. Rajan (T.R.G. Command) beat Kocopi Samboo (T.C.) on points

BANTAMWEIGHTS: A. C. MacKenzie (T.C.) beat A.C. Bonjour (O.C.), A. C. Beddoe (T.C.) beat A. C. Miles (T.C.) on points, Achaleen (TC.) beat A. C. Conway (T.C.Z.L.) on points, A. C. Moses T.K.O. A.C. Young (T.C.) in second round.

FEATHERWEIGHT:— A. C. Markiew (T.C.) beat A. C. Raman (T.C.) on points A. C. Halsey (T. C.) beat A. C. Wells (A.H.Q.) on points.

LIGHTWEIGHT: C pl. Awasthri (T.C.) beat L.A.C. Mgibbs (A.H.Q.) on points. A. C. Raju (O.C.) walkover A C. Conway (T.C.) latter medically unfit. A. C. Barree (T.C.) beat A. C. Knight (L.C.) on points.

There were also four special exhibition bouts in which boys of the Sappers Boys battalions participated Two professionals in Young Charley and Clayton Squares Wound up the programme.

Millionaire Husband Blames Wife

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 22 (UPA): Former actress Kay Williams tried to lure Clark Gable down by bougainvillaea during a drinking party once, her husband, millionaire Rudolph Spreckels, testified yesterday.

Battling an alimony and support suit brought by his 33-year-old wife, he said she called out to the handsome actor from the pool house after a party at Jack Benny's house and later declared she had intimacies with Gable

The voluptuous blonde promptly took the stand to deny the court room accusation. Part of her testimony was filled with verbal pictures of lively boudoir scenes between Spreckels and his wife. She told how he once chopped his way with an axe into her boudoir and once knocked her teeth loose with a flashlight.

But Spreckels came armed with his own accusations to fight his wife's demand for alimony and child support of 3,000 dollars yer month pending trial of her suit for divorce.

TAKING STOCK OF THE SITUATION

K. M. P. Executive To Meet On Sept. 28

NEW DELHI, Sept. 22 (UPI): The Executive Council of the Krishak Mazdoor Praja Party will meet in Calcutta on September 28 next.

The Executive Council, it is learnt from authoritative sources, will further take stock of the political developments since their Madras meeting In view of divergent opinion expressed by members of the party in regard to the appeal issued by the Congress President Pandit Nehru, it has become necessary that the Executive Council should review their recent decision against the return of the K. M. P. party workers to the Congress

Constable Assaulted

CALCUTTA, Sept. 22 (UPI): A constable of the Port Police who arrested a person, was mobbed and assaulted by a crowd alleged to be Port Commissioner's employees who tried to snatch away the arrested persons from the police custody last evening at Takta Ghat docks near Kidderpore.

Police on arriving arrested 9 persons

It is stated that the man was wanted in a burglary case

FLOODS IN BIHAR

Over 30,000 People Affected

PATNA, Sept. 22 (PTI): The rivers Kosi, Kamla and Balan are still in spate in Darbhanga district. About 30 thousand people in over four hundred village are officially reported to have been affected by the floods in the district.

Government have sanctioned rupees six lakhs for relief, rupees 36 thousand for purchase of boats and rupees 15 thousand for medical relief.

About 60 thousand maunds of foodgrains have been stocked in different dumps in the flood-affected areas.

Floods in the Gandak and Bagmati have affected about two hundred villages in Sitamarhi

FAMILY WITH SOVIET PASSPORTS SEARCHED

Incident Aboard Australian Ship

SYDNEY, Sept. 22 (PTI-Reuter): Commonwealth immigration and security officers boarded the 4,324-ton Australian oriental liner "Changte" soon after she entered Sydney harbour from Hong Kong today and questioned a family of three said to be travelling on Soviet passports.

Later an Immigration Department spokesman said the family had been allowed to land. After leaving the ship they were taken to Immigration Department headquarters and questioned. The spokesman added that the family was not in custody

THREE DEAD IN GAS MAIN MISHAP

BRIGHTON (New York), Sept. 22 (UPA): A series of gas main explosions cracking like thunder as they went off at one-minute intervals demolished 30 homes in this fashionable Rochester suburb on Friday in a terrifying four-hour period which left the populace of 10,000 dazed.

Three persons were known dead and 22 injured. Officials feared that more casualties would be found as the wreckage was cleared but agreed it was a "miracle" that the toll of dead and injured was not higher

More than 5,000 persons were evacuated and the police were still undecided whether to allow those whose homes were in one piece to return.

Investigation was underway to determine the cause of the blasts.

Purse To Kidwai

BANARAS, Sept. 22 (UPI). A purse of rupees 10,000 is proposed to be presented to Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, when the latter visits Banaras on September 25 next by the local C.P.P. party.

NON-PARTICIPATION IN 'FRISCO TALKS

U. S. Hostility To India Abating

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. A. D. Mani, Secretary General of the All India Newspaper Editors' Conference, said today initial hostility to India, created by her failure to attend the Japanese peace treaty conference, was abating in the United States.

Mr. Mani told PTI-Reuter that responsible officials here appreciated that India's neutrality in the case of the San Francisco treaty conference did not indicate any alignment with the Soviet Union.

He pointed out that there was a growing realisation in official quarters of the difficulties facing the Indian Government in foreign policy matters.

NATO IS GETTING STRONGER

Pearson's Warning To Reds

OTTAWA, Sept. 22 (UPA): External Affairs Minister Lester Pearson of Canada said on Friday night that the 12 NATO countries were now pledged to build an Atlantic Commity but warned that the defence effort would not slacken.

The new President of the North Atlantic Council, speaking over the CBS network, said that the two-year-old defensive alliance was "getting stronger and stronger."

Pearson said: "If the Communists now attack this growing strength was provocative they do so merely to deceive and divide us, because our strength and unity is their greatest fear. In a few months General Eisenhower's Atlantic Force will be far from weak and a shield against aggression."

Harriman For Europe

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (UPA): The "New York Times" in a Washington despatch from its Special Correspondent, said on Saturday that Presidential Adviser W. Averell Harriman and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General Omer Bradley were expected to leave for Europe and the Near East within ten days to discuss the admission of Greece and Turkey to the Atlantic Pact.

BRITAIN REGRETS DISCRIMINATION

GENEVA, Sept. 22 (PTI-Reuter): Britain told the thirty-nation GATT (General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs) conference here yesterday that she will need more time to remove discrimination against foreign imports caused by the operation of her utility goods system.

Sir Hartley Shawcross, President of the Board of Trade, told the conference that Britain regretted the discriminatory effects of the system and had appointed a Committee to seek to eliminate them.

Call From Cherrapunji

(Continued From Page 9)

ried on by any Indian agency in that region, they are not able to help sufficiently on account of the financial difficulties of the Province.

The institution requires Rs. 10,000, to meet its immediate needs. Rs. 50,000 will be necessary for constructions and repairs of buildings. Rs. 3,000 annually is needed to meet recurring deficits. Rs. 20,000 is necessary for essential expansion and stabilisation of the sub-centres.

We appeal to the generous public all over the country to come forward with their liberal help in the cause of the poor brethren of the hills of Assam. By such service we shall be able to win them over to the natonal fold and thus strengthen Assam, the N. E. Frontier Province of India. Contributions ear-marked for the Ramakrishna Mission, Cherrapunji, may kindly be sent to the General Secretary, Ramakrishna Mission, P.O. Belur Math, Dt. Howrah (West Bengal), by whom they will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

EAST-WEST GERMANS' TUSSLE

BERLIN, Sept. 22 (PTI-Reuter).

THE Mayor of West Berlin Prof. Ernest Reuter today rejected an appeal from the Mayor of East Berlin Herr Fritz Ebert for talks on all-German elections and the conclusion of a peace treaty for Germany.

Herr Ebert's appeal was sent earlier for all-German elections. These demands have been already rejected by the West German Chancellor Dr. Konrad Adenauer but are to be considered by the West German Parliament next week.

Prof. Reuter, who was speaking at a specially convened meeting of the West Berlin Parliament repeated his demands for new all-Berlin elections. He made three conditions for talks with the East German Government.

Prof. Reuter made three conditions for talks either the East German Government.

It must recognise:—

1. The 1946 four-power election law on which the only all-Berlin elections have been held.

2. The West Berlin constitution.

3. West Berlin's status with the Western Allies.

Deputies belonging to the Communist-led Socialist Unity Party who were specially invited for the meeting boycotted the meeting.

Herr Franz Neumann, Chairman of the Social Democratic Group in the West German City Parliament proposed all-Berlin elections for October 21. He said they should be carried out in accordance with West Berlin's election laws and constitution.

EAST REDUCES TAXES

The East German authorities reduced today their recently imposed autobahn taxes for all West Berlin and West German vehicles crossing the Soviet Zone between the inter-zonal check-point at Helmstedt and Berlin.

Postal officials in West Berlin said today the East-West German "parcel war" was continuing in spite of agreement.

German Couple Detained

MIAMI (Florida), Sept. 22 (PTI-Reuter): A German couple Bruno and Margit Paul, who set sail from Hamburg in a 29-foot schooner two years ago were today detained by immigration authorities after arriving two months overdue from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

They were sent to Ellis Island, immigration station in New York harbour, to await action after appealing against decision of the Miami Immigration Board that they could not land because they had no visitors' permits.

Big Food Subsidy Bill

NEW DELHI, Sept. 22, (PTI): The Food Ministry will seek parliamentary sanction early in October for a supplementary grant of a little over Rs. 17 crores out of which Rs. 15.5 crores is towards additional food-subsidy to the states, it is learnt.

The Food Ministry's demand constitutes the biggest single item in the supplementary demand for grants amounting to Rs. 28.5 crores, which is expected to be presented to parliament on October 1. Out of the total amount of Rs. 28.1|2 crores the demand on revenue account will be about Rs. 27.5 crores.

Under the current year's budget provision had been made for Rs. 21.3 crores for food subsidy. The additional grant of Rs. 15.5 crores now sought is to meet the increased cost of freight, larger imports and increase in the price of imported foodgrains. In the case of milo alone which is consumed by the poorer sections of the community the increase in price has aggregated over Rs. 12 crores which, it is felt, could not be passed on to consumers.

Fire Destroys Whole Towns

TEHERAN, Sept. 22 (UPI-AFP): The town of Mianen between Teheran and Tabriz was almost totally destroyed by fire yesterday, it was learned here today. A population of 30,000 sought refugee in countryside but it is nevertheless feared that the number of victims would be very high.

MANY VILLAGES SUBMERGED

Brahmaputra In Flood

JORHAT, Sept. 22, (PTI): Several villages on both banks of the Brahmaputra within seven to ten miles of the town have been submerged by the torrential flood waters.

Of these, the village of Mujuli birdled by the Brahmaputra and Lohit, is the worst affected. The villagers there having had no way of escope, live on country dug-outs, while a white sheet of water envelops the area which was once their village.

Carcases of dead cattle are being carried down by the swirling flood-waters.

GOOD OUTLOOK FOR TELANGANA

HYDERABAD, Dn. Sept. 22. Mr. Ravi Narayana Reddy, a topranking Communist leader of Hyderabad and General Secretary of the State Communist Party, now banned, came out of underground today along with his wife. It is stated that Mr. Reddy would shortly issue a statement dissociating himself from the violent struggle in Telangana and appealing to the Communists to give up violence and adopt constitutional means to achieve their objevtive—PTI.

NEHRU TO CHOOSE ALLAHABAD

NEW DELHI, Sept. 22 (PTI): Prime Minister Nehru is likely to stand for the House of the People during the general elections from his home town of Allahabad, it was learned today.

It is understood Mr. Nehru has not however so far applied for Congress ticket.

Goods Train Derails

QUILON Sept. 22, (PTI): Three wagons of a goods train coming from Trivandrum went off the rails at the Quilon railway station this afternoon. As a result of this the Trivandrum Express from Madras terminated at Quilon station. Another train coming from Trivandrum was stopped at Paravure.

BOY PRODIGY

ALIGARH, Sept. 22, (H.S.): Five-year-old Naresh Kumar Saxena was the recipiant of a thousand rupee prize from the Governor of Uttar Pradesh for proficiency in Sanskrit and English. The boy who hails from Aligarh can write and speak both the languages ver fluently.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON
OCTOBER
NEW YORK, Sept. 22.

Previous Closing	35.54
Today's Opening	35.71
Difference	+17
Today's Closing	36.28
Difference	+74

'RELIEF TRUST' FOR JOURNALISTS

LAHORE, Sept. 22 (PTI): A meeting of Lahore journalists on Friday decided to set up a "relief trust" to provide emergency financial aid to working journalists.

The funds will accrue from a regular deduction of one per cent of the monthly salary of every working journalist and an equal amount subscribed regularly by the proprietors.

Sultana Avenges Defeat

KANPUR, Sept. 22 (PTI). Miss Sayeed Sultana, the teenaged national women's champion, regained her title lost in Delhi recently, when she beat Mrs. J. Rajagopalan in the women's singles final of the first Uttar Pradesh Table Tennis Championships today, the scores were 21-14, 21-6, 21-13.

V. P. Menon To Stand For Parliament

HYDERABAD, Sept. 22, (H.S.): It is learnt from informed sources that Mr. V. P. Menon, former Secretary to the Ministry of States, would contest a seat in the Indian Parliament from Hyderabad. This move, it is gathered, has come from the Nizam himself who is reported to be keen on safeguarding his rights and privileges.

It is also reported that some elements in the State— particularly former Government servants —who have unflinching loyalty to the Nizam are floating a new political party for the purpose of winning the general elections. The Rajpramukh is reported to have been making efforts to see that his well-wishers come into power.

The official circles however, do not attach any importance to these reports and a spokesman denied any such move.

Strike Threat On Nizam Railways

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Sept. 22 (PTI): The Central Council of the Nizam's State Railway Employees' Union, after a six-hour discussion, resolved tonight to take a strike ballot of both the railway and road transport employees on November first, if the administration failed to concede their demands before that date.

M. R. Masani For Paris

BOMBAY, Sept. 22 (UPI): The Executive of the Indian Committee for Cultural Freedom, at a meeting here today, decided to affiliate itself to the international movement for cultural freedom and to be represented on its executive, which is expected to meet in Paris in December next, by Mr. M R. Masani. Mr. Asoka Mehta presided.

Premier's Assasin To Hang

TEHERAN, Sept. 22 (UPA): Nosratollah Ghomi, who assassinated Premier Ali Razmara, March 16, was sentenced to death by a criminal court Saturday He also had killed Education Minister Dr. Hamid Zangeneh. Ghomi's lawyers appealed the sentence.

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Sept. 22 (PTI): The Socialists won the two by-elections to the Secunderabad Municipal Corporation today, defeating the Congress and independent candidates.

Fire Opened On Yugoslavs

PROTEST TO RUMANIA

BELGRADE, Sept. 22 (PTI-Reuter): The Yugoslav Foreign Office has handed to the Rumanian Embassy in Belgrade two notes of protest against "frontier provocations and violations of Yugoslav territory by the Rumanian frontier authorities, on September 5, and 16 the Tanjug Agency reported tonight.

On September 5, the protest said, Rumanian frontier guards opened fire at a group of twenty Yugoslavs, members of an agricultural co-operative, who were well inside Yugoslav territory. One Yugoslav was seriously wounded in the incident. Yugoslav frontier guards were fired at by the Rumanians.

The protest note said that on September 16, Rumanians opened fire on Yugoslav frontier guards near the Yugoslav village of Kruscice, who replied in self-defence.

The Yugoslav notes said both incidents were premeditated and pointed out that in spite of earlier Yugoslav protests the Rumanian Government was continuing, the series of incidents, which were an expression of "Rumania's aggressive policy" and represented a "danger to peace and security in this part of the world."

The notes demanded that Rumania should take the necessary steps to prevent further "aggressive activities of its frontier organs."

WEST GERMAN RED T. U. OFFICE STORMED

Furniture, Leaflets Set On Fire

BERLIN, Sept. 21 (PTI-Reuter): About 50 men stormed a West Berlin office of the Communist-led Free German Trade Union Movement (FDGD) tonight, the West German news agency DPA reported.

Eye witnesses said the men broke in the door, smashed windows, and destroyed furniture.

They made a bonfire of piles of leaflets and propaganda material in the street and then dispersed as quickly as they had appeared before police arrived, the agency said.

Eye witnesses said the office was empty at the time.

The FDGB is not banned in West Berlin.

RUSSIAN GRAVES DESTROYED

Charges Against Norway

LONDON, Sept. 22 (PTI-Reuter): The Soviet army newspaper "Red Star" claimed today that Norwegian authorities are destroying graves of Russian soldiers who "fell in battles for the liberation of Norway."

Quoted in a Tass Soviet News Agency report received in London the newspaper said "the reactionary ruling circles in Norway would like to obliterate the memory of the Soviet peoples glorious exploits. Every day people come with picks and shovels and under the direction of a Norwegian officer dig up bodies."

The newspaper said the defiling of the graves was done in "deep secrecy."

When it became impossible to conceal the "evil work the Norwegian Ministry published a verbose denial which in fact merely confirmed press reports," the newspaper added

Dewey Bars Attorney

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (UPA): Governor Thomas E. Dewey today barred the District Attorney from investigation of a crime on Staten Island after a woman had accused the prosecutor of having arrested her because she testified she saw him at the home of gamblers.

Dewey stepped into a tingling New York crime situation charging District Attorney Herman Methfessel of Richmond County with "gross abuse of power", and ordered him removed from all matters connected with crime

Siamese Bandits Helping Burmese Rebels?

RANGOON, Sept. 22 (PTI).

BO TUN SEIN, a member of the Burmese Parliament, today alleged that Siamese bandits had seized the Nammyin Wolfram Mines in the Mergui district on the Burma-Siam border.

Sein represents Mergui, south of Rangoon, recently attacked by Karen rebels.

In a short notice question in Parliament, he asked whether the Government were aware that Siamese bandits seized the Nammyin mines and whether they were sending arms to Burmese rebels in exchange for mine products.

A Government spokesman replied: "The Government are not aware of the incident but inquiries with the object of taking action are to be made."

Replying to another question the spokesman said "the Government are aware that rebels in the Ergui area are in the habit of procuring arms from Siamese bandits, but are unaware that they had collaborated with each other."

With Their Back To Engine

LONDON, Sept. 22 (PTI-Reuter): A leading British Doctor said that fewer people would be killed in air crashes if passengers sat with their backs to the engine.

More than half of the 28 victims of a crash at London Airport last year might have been saved if they had not been facing the engine, said Dr. Donald Teare in an article in the British Medical Journal.

Dr. Teare said the most certain method of identifying crash victims was by means of dental records.

Commenting editorially, the Journal said: "Passenger seats all facing backwards have proved their worth in Royal Air Force crashes, when the occupants have merely been rammed further into the upholstery, instead of being thrown violently forward and having their necks broken."

A proposal is now before the International Commercial Aviation Organisation that all civil airlines should adopt this seating arrangement in their aircraft.

BHADRAVATI STEEL WORKS' PLEA

Centre's Decision

NEW DELHI, Sept. 22 (PTI): The Government of India have asked the Tariff Board to inquire into the representation of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati for a revision of the ex-works retention price fixed two years ago.

The representation had said that there was an increase in the works cost of the company since the Tariff Board enquiry, and that an increase in the retention price was, therefore, necessary.

PAK DEMAND FOR RAW MATERIALS

KARACHI, Sept. 22 (PTI): Pakistan will press for increased supplies of capital goods and equipment from industrialised Commonwealth countries at the raw materials conference opening in London on Monday, Industry Minister Chaudhri Nazir Ahmad Khan, said here today.

Boom On Malayan Share Market

SINGAPORE, Sept. 21 (PTI-Reuter): Unprecedented buying was reported today in all sections of the Malayan share market which this week experienced its first boom for a number of years. Main reasons given by brokers were keener and better bids from London in anticipation here of the outcome of the forthcoming British General Elections and the news that a resumption of the Korean peace talks was likely

The boom started early in the week when rubber shares became firm through enthusiastic support

Fiat Cuts Working Hours

TURIN, Sept. 22 (PTI-Reuter): The giant Italian Fiat Motor Company plant here employing 45,000 workers will cut its work week from 48 to 40 hours on October 1, because of reduced car sales.

The management has told the workers that demand for its cars has fallen from 500 to about 300 a day

Three Gunners Get Wings

DEOLALI, Sept. 22: Three Officers of the Regiment of Artillery, Captain H.S. Sihota, Captain. Sumer Singh and Lt. W. Lobo were today presented with the Air Observation Post Pilots' Wings by Brigadier Pritam Singh at a special ceremonial parade held this morning at the School of Artillery, Deolali

TAX EVASION DISCLOSURE

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 22 (PTI): Voluntary disclosure of concealed incomes amounting to Rs. 1,92,000 was made by two local businessmen here yesterday before Mr. Dilip Singh, Income-Tax Commissioner of Uttar Pradesh, and Vindhya Pradesh.

Hindu Code Bill

Obnoxious Customs Must Disappear

NEW DELHI, Sept. 22 (PTI).

PARLIAMENT today resumed discussion of the Hindu Code Bill clause by clause.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Punjab) concluding his overnight speech said that he was opposed to any indiscriminate provision which sought to give a lease of life to all customs, whether good or bad. Old customs and usages which were good should, however be saved.

He was strongly opposed to certain customs under which divorce could be easily had by the consent of both the parties concerned or by one party giving the other the sum expended on the marriage ceremonies. Such customs would destroy all moral concepts.

OBNOXIOUS

Such customs were obnoxious and could not be sanctified by the Code he said. They would destroy all moral concepts. In fact, under this Code all bad customs opposed to justice and liberty should not be countenance at all.

Babu Ram Narayan Singh (Bihar) strongly opposed the Code and said the "Nehru Government which has been in power only for four years, has no right to wipe out the thousands of years old Vedas, Shastras and Smritis and bring in their own laws at the point of the sword."

Demanding withdrawal of the Code, Babu Ram Narayan Singh said that laws were made in ancient times with the consent of the people. But the law-makers of today were trying to make laws against the will of the people, with the help of the military and police. It was indeed a matter of shame that large contingents of armed police should surround Parliament Chamber every day.

Mr. V. S. Sarwate (Madhya Bharat) opposed the Clause. He said that the House had already decided to recognise customs and usages which were not unreasonable or opposed to public policy. There were also the limitations imposed by the Constitution. There was no justification for imposing further restrictions.

India was almost a continent. Her population was equal to that of the Soviet Union and the United States put together. Surely there was scope for a variety of customs and usages in such a vast country. "It is not possible," he said, "to convince Dr. Ambedkar or other members about the utility or significance of customs or usages in a particular part of the country." Only the people residing in those areas were competent to judge.

He supported monogamy but wanted the House to realise that such matters were related to the sex ratio During the last war when a large number of young men were sent to the front, there was an increase in the number of illegitimate children in several countries. Similarly, if the number of men in a society was too small polygamy was bound to come

MONOGAMY

Dr. C. D. Pande (Uttar Pradesh) said that there was a strong demand in the country for monogamy and for divorce in certain cases of hardship but no demand whatsoever for changing the customary law of divorce. Was the state in a position to appoint a sufficient number of judicial officers to decide every case of divorce he asked. No case had been made out for restricting divorce in the case of people for whom divorce was easier under customary law.

Mr. Theble Oraon (Bihar) opposing the Bill, said that customary divorce, which at present was not complicated, would become so if the Bill was passed. The Hindu Code Bill, he added, was undesirable and was good neither for the people nor for the Government.

Mr. R. L. Jangde (Madhya Pradesh) supporting the Bill, said it would remove repugnant and decadent customs, relating to divorce, which were very often abused among the scheduled castes.

The Hindu Code Bill, he said, was the only way to bring together the "shudra" and the other castes on an equal footing. In his opinion the Bill would not destroy Hindu religion but serve as "a medicine" to cure its "disease."

Closure was then moved and carried by 63 votes to 34.

The Law Minister, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, replying to the debate, said clause four did not say that no custom should be recognised. It was still open to members to raise the question of any particular custom under the proper clause when it was under discussion. "I shall be able to express my opinion," he said "whether I am in a position to accept that custom or not."

QUESTION OF TRIBES

As regards the tribes, Dr. Ambedkar said it had been provided that in case of those tribes which were not completely hinduised, "only those parts of the Hindu law which they have adopted will be regarded as applicable to them and not the whole of the code."

Replying to those who had said that customs which existed today must be safeguarded and not "touched" under any circumstances, Dr. Ambedkar said: "It is quite one thing to say that where customs have grown and are valid customs, in the manner in which a valid custom is defined, those customs should be retained. But it is quite a different thing to say that nowhere should custom be altered, amended or changed. That would really be abrogating the authority of Parliament

"Where any such proposition be accepted by Parliament, I have considerable doubt whether Parliament could continue to be that necessary and useful instrument for which it has been designed."

The clause had not been voted on when the House adjourned till Monday.

T.B. Seal Sale Campaign

OVER 12 LAKHS COLLECTED

NEW DELHI, Sept. 22: The first TB Seal Sale Campaign which was inaugurated by the Rajkumari Amrit Kaur on the 2nd of October, 1950, has registered a total collection of over ten lakhs and twenty thousand rupees all over India for anti-tuberculosis work. The State Tuberculosis Associations and in some cases, local Governments, organised the campaign in the various States. In many of the States the campaign was inaugurated by the Governors and Ministers. The campaign received, it is understood, the wholehearted support of the people of India.

The Government of India have allowed the Tuberculosis Association of India to conduct the TB Seal Sale Campaign every year from the 2nd of October, Mahatma Gandhi's birthday, to the 26th of January, the Republic Day The 1950-51 campaign helped not merely to raise money but also to focus public attention on the urgency of initiating tuberculosis control measures in this country.

T. B. Expert Asked To Quit

KANPUR, Sept. 22 (PTI): Dr. Leo Businger, Swiss tuberculosis specialist and former Medical Superintendent of the Kanpur Anti-tuberculosis Association Clinic, and his wife have been served with notice by the Government of India to leave India within two months.

Dr. Businger came to India from Switzerland in September 1950 on being appointed Medical Superintendent of the Clinic. After he had worked for little over two months the Association terminated his service.

Dr. Businger has since been carrying on private practice in Kanpur.

The reasons for the Central Government's rejection of his application for extension of stay are not known.

EXPORT OF COTTON TEXTILES

Centre Explains Policy

NEW DELHI, Sept. 22.

THERE appears to be some misunderstanding about the recent decision of the Government of India to permit cotton textile mills in India to pack upto 25 per cent of their total production of cloth for export. In certain newspapers in West Bengal this decision of Government has been completely misunderstood and they have even made the fantastic allogation that this decision was taken in order to afford facilities to blackmarketers and profiteers to make money at the cost of the public during the ensuing Puja season.

The facts are that the Government of India fixed an overall quota of 844 million yards of cloth for export during the year 1951. Licences for exports were issued accordingly. No change has been made in the quota fixed or in the licensing policy.

At the beginning of the year there was no restriction as to the quantity a mill could pack for export against valid licences. In order to ensure that the export quota of cloth did not all go out over a short time it was decided to stagger exports. In the month of March 1951, mills with export commitments could pack only upto 40 per cent of their production for export. In April this percentage was reduced to only 10 per cent and it was kept at that level during May, June and July.

CHECK ON PACKINGS

As a result of this check on packings for export and increased production the cloth situation in the country has improved considerably but the internal demand for fine and superfine cloth has been steadily falling. For the last three months the State nominees have been rejecting a good proportion of fine and superfine cloth allotted to them within the quota. All that Government did was to allow mills to pack upto 25 per cent of their production during the months of August and September for export against valid licences, subject to the restriction that not more than 10 per cent of course and medium cloth may be so packed. It has since been decided to continue to follow this procedure in the month of October also. This relaxation does not mean any increase in the total quantum of exports, which remains at the already decided figure of 844 million yards for the year.

It has to be remembered that all mills do not have commitments for export and there can therefore be no question of such mills being allowed to export any part of their production. This relaxation was mainly intended to enable us to fulfil certain definite commitments we have entered into with other countries through bilateral agreements or otherwise It is not likely to have any adverse effect on the availability of cloth for internal consumption, as the quota for controlled distribution in the States has been steadily increasing lately. For the Puja season special ad hoc allotments have been made to the States which asked for them, the largest quota going to West Bengal There can therefore be absolutely no question of any scarcity being created during the Puja season.

Israel's Offer To Arab States

NON-AGGRESSION PACTS WITH ALL

TEL AVIV, Sept. 22 (PTI-Reuter): Israel offered today to sign non-aggression pacts with all the Arab states, according to usually reliable sources here last night.

The offer, these sources said, was made in Israel's reply to the United Nations Palestine Conciliation Commission in Paris.

Nahas Pasha To Submit Resignation

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 22 (UPI-AFP): Well-informed circles here today opined that Egyptian Premier Nahas Pasha would tender resignation of his Cabinet to King Farouk tomorrow. Nahas Pasha, it was added, would immediately form a new reshuffled Cabinet with the approval of King Farouk.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, Sept 21.

TIN PRICES

The tin market opened steady today. Spot was quoted at 837-1/2 buyers, 940 sellers. Three months were quoted at 897-1/2 buyers, 900 sellers. Settlement was quoted at 940.

In the unofficial afternoon session, the turnover amounted to five tons, all forward.

Closing prices were: Spot—buyers, 930; sellers, 940; business nil. Three Months—buyers, 892-1/2; sellers, 897-1/2, business 895.

LONDON MERCURY

The price of mercury remained unchanged in the London market today at 73 1/2 pounds per flash.

LONDON SILVER

Silver prices for both spot and forward were unchanged today at 78-1/2 pence per ounce.

LONDON PEPPER

LONDON, Sept 21: Steady conditions prevailed on the London pepper market but trading was idle. Black lampong September shipment was quoted at 12 sh. 9d while muntok at 17 sh 3d shipping weight and white sarawak at 17 sh Sellers delivered weight per pound weight CIF bagis ports. Malabar spot was 1,490 to 1,495 shillings, afloat 1,450 September-October shipment 1,410 per hundredweight CIF United Kingdom.

LONDON RUBBER

The following were closing prices of rubber on the London market today:

Spot: 48, 48-1/2.
Oct. 48, 48-1/2, business 49, 49-1/4.
Nov. 47, 47-1/4.
Dec. 46, 46-1/2.
Oct./Dec. 47, 47-1/4.
Jan./Mar. 44-1/4, 44-3/4, business 44-1/2 to 45.
April/June 41-3/4, 42-1/4.

Continental Stock Market

PARIS, Sept. 21: The Bourse continued very firm with advances widespread Suez and Bank of Paris were in the forefront of the rise closely followed by irons and steels. Among foreigns, Shell, Canadian cable, debeers and Wyoming scored useful gains Japanese loans recovered and French rentes held steady though dealings were quieter.

BRUSSELS: Firmness was widespread as the market was favourably colonials influenced by firmer foreign advices particularly Paris and London. Colonials were a good market and many small gains noted among coals. Chemicals and plantations also made some headway.

AMSTERDAM: The firmness of Indonesians was again a market feature showing gains up to 6 points especially leading estates. Premium of Americans was early three lower at 11 percent following a denial by the Finance Minister of guilder devaluation. Dollar loans were weaker and the turnover in certificates amounted to 865. Internationals/ industrials were virtually unchanged except unilever which were nearly two lower at 227-3/4 Other sections were quietly steady.

LONDON, Sept. 22 (PTI-Reuter): Britain signed bilateral agreements on the exchange of air transport rights with Denmark, Norway and Sweden. It was officially announced.

AMERICAN MARKETS:

HEAVY SHORT COVERING IN N. Y. COTTON

Small Setback In Wall Street Market

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.

Prices advanced sharply early under the leadership of nearby October on aggressive short covering prior to the first notice day and trade buying with scarcity of contracts intensifying the upturn. The holding movement of producers for better prices and prospects of heavy loan entries were the principal bolstering factors. While October was independently strong, other deliveries eventually eased partially on increased hedges and profittaking

The market rallied sharply in the afternoon closing strong reflecting urgent short covering and trade buying centering principally in nearbys. The publicity given to the holding movement in the south and lack of important hedge pressure together with a sharp pick up in cotton export were the principal factors. Sales were approximately 300,000 bales.

The market opened up two to 16 points. Thereafter, it worked irregularly higher to reach best levels just before close. It closed finally 21 to 34 points higher.

Following were the closings, with the price range:

	Del.	Open	High	Low	Close
Spot					36.30
October		35.25	35.56	35.25	35.54
December		35.25	35.51	35.19	35.43
March		35.35	35.53	35.26	35.53
May		35.35	35.60	35.28	35.54
July		34.92	35.20	34.89	35.10
October		33.73	—	33.73	33.89
Dec.		33.70	33.85	33.65	33.83
Mar '53		33.60	33.68	33.60	33.73
NEW ORLEANS					
Spot					35.15
October		35.18	35.57	35.18	35.53
Dec.		35.13	35.45	35.10	35.40
March		35.33	35.55	35.25	35.50
May		36.34	35.57	35.27	35.54
July		34.91	35.00	34.84	35.03
October		33.76	33.98	33.76	33.98
Dec.		—	33.92	33.67	33.90
Mar '53		—		—	33.86

WALL STREET MARKET

Prices suffered a small setback on account of corrective profittaking, which was attracted by the approaching weekend and President Truman's request for a sizable boost in the senate tax bill. Losses of mostly fractions to one dollar or so prevailed, including numerous pivotal industrials and rails. At none the averages were industrials 271.29 and rails 84.85.

Prices sunk to losses upto two dollars early in the afternoon before a stiffening movement developed. At the final hour, the list was around midday levels, with most sections showing declines mostly fractions to one dollar or so. New York, Chicago and Saint Louis were in demand on further response to the interstate commerce commission approval of the proposed split up and expectations of a new quarterly dividend basis before the end of 1951. There was little change in final dealings. The session closed barely steady.

PEPPER PRICES

Dullness and a softer undertone characterised the black pepper market today.

Despite price mark-downs of one to two cents per pound, buying interest was almost non-existent, dealers declared.

Spot material was available between $1.74-75 per pound ex-dock while afloats were quoted between $1.74 and $1.75 per pound depending on steamer position.

Indications of October delivery were around $1.73, November $1.70 and December $1.68 per pound ex-dock.

Afloat offrings were reported up to $1.80 and September shipment $.78 whereas October shipment was quoted at $1.75 per pound ex-dock New York.

NEW YORK SILVER

The price of silver remained unchanged on the New York market today at 90.16 cents per ounce.

NEW YORK COPRA

Copra was today quoted at US $182.50 per short ton.

Cocoanut oil was quoted at 13-3/4 cents per pound asked.

NEW YORK TIN

On the spot market today, the price of tin remained unchanged at 103 cents per pound.

In the forward section, September was quoted at 104 cents per pound and November also at 104 cents per pound both bid.

Chicago Grains

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.

Chicago grains advanced early on official predictions of frost in parts of the maize belt together with private advices reporting frost in portions of Canadians wheat producing areas. Exporters were on the buying side against the sale of around 900,000 bushels of wheat to Mexico and 5,000 tons maize to Ireland with prospects of additional maize sales to Spain. However, the upturn attracted profittaking and hedge selling with considerable evening up in September contracts prior to expirations at the close today.

Paris Gold Price

PARIS, Sept. 21 On the Paris Bourse today, the price of gold was quoted at 543 Francs per gram.

Hong Kong Gold Price

HONG KONG, Sept. 21: Gold opened today in the Hong Kong market at HK$333 per Chinese Tael of 1-1/3 ounces averdupois.

CASTOR SEED

Brazilian castor seeds were today quoted at 225 dollars nom per long ton fob Brazil.

U. S. STEEL PRICE

The following were price ranges of U S steel today:

High 43 5/8
Low 42 3/4
Close 43.

Sales Of Copper

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 21:— Finance Minister German Rico Canas said Friday that the Government will continue to enjoy the privilege of receiving one-fifth of the country's copper production to sell in non-Communist markets at the best price obtainable.

The amount averages some 80,000 tons per year and officials estimate the Government derives an income of about 50,000,000 dollars annually from it.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, Sept. 22 (PTI): The market ruled slightly better with regard to the more speculative stocks while other remained more or less unaltered. Following are today's final transactions upto 12-30.

GOVT. SECURITIES: three per cent loan 1986 92-14 s l, three per cent loan 1957 100-1, three per cent loan 1966-68 94-3, three per cent loan 1959-61 98-11 s l, three per cent loan 1970-75 93-2, four per cent loan 1960-70 107-8.

BANKS: Bharat 2-12.

COTTON: Cawnpore Tex 10. New Victoria ordy 2

COALS:, Amalgamated 30 s o l, Bengal 591, Bhalgora 7-7, Burrakur 16-9, C I Coal 7-8, Kuardi 7.

JUTES: Belvedere 265 s l, Innison 262, Northbrooke 25-4. Union 257, Delta 314, Howrah 33-4, Lansdowne 211, National 31-7, Reliance 21.

ENGINEERINGS: Indian iron and steel 30-15, Jessop and Co. 22-7, Kumardhubi Eng. 7-14, Marshalls 8-14, National iron 5, Steel Corpn. 22-3.

MISCELLANEOUS: Karanpura Dev 23-4, Dalmia Cement Ordy. 5-7 Exdiv., Sone Valley Cement 7, Bharati Airways 2-9, B I Corpn 9-12, s lot, Indian cable 21-14, Indian wood products 49, Martin Burn 19-2, Rohtas Industry 6, s lot, British Burma Petrol 1-9, Northern India Oil 8-2, Titaghur Paper 37-6, Assam Saws 7-11, India Steamship 6-8.

SUGARS: Belsund 8, Carew and Co 7 s o lot.

TEAS: Bhatkowa 37-4, Bishnauth 41-4, Bormahjan 14-2, Dhunseri 15-6 ex div, Sarugaon 28-6, Tezpur 28-2, Tukvar 11-4.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Sept. 22.

2 1/4 p.c. 1954	99	0	0
2 1/2 p.c. 1955	99	10	0
2 1/2 p.c. 1961	93	12	0
2 3/4 p.c. 1960	95	14	0
3 3/4 p.c. 1962	94	11	0
2 3/4 p.c. 1976	89	0	0
3 p.c. 1986 Con.	29	11	0
3 p.c. 1958	99	10	0
3 p.c. 1953-55 101	3	0	
3 p.c. 1957	100	6	0
3 p.c. 1959/61	98	9	0
3 p.c. 1963/65	95	12	0
3 p.c. 1966/68	94	1	0
3 p.c. 1964	95	14	0
3 p.c. 1970/75	93	0	0
3 1/2 p.c 1954/59	102	12	0
4 p.c. 1960/70	107	12	0
4 1/2 p.c. 1955/60	107	12	0
4 1/2 p.c.	110	12	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS			
3 p.c. Bombay 1962	96	8	4
3 p.c. Bombay 1960....	97	8	0
3 3/4 p.c. U P 1961	95	8	0
2 3/4 p.c. Madras 1961 ..	95	8	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1955	99	15	0
3 p.c Punjab 1958	99	0	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1952	101	0	0
3 p.c. Madras 1952/53 ..	112	0	0
3 p.c P. U. 1952	100	4	0
3 p.c. NWF 1952	111	0	0
3 p.c. BPT 1970	105	14	0
4 p.c. Bom Muni	104	8	0
5 p.c. Bom Muni 1959	110	0	0
6 p.c. Bom Muni 1954 ..	108	0	0

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Sept. 22.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today. The general feeling was better after the recent drop and Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1861/4 to Rs. 1862/8.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, September 12.

The local bullion market was fairly steady with limited business and quotations moved within a narrow range.

At the opening forward silver was quoted at Rs. 187/4 and advanced at Rs. 187/6 under small buying but declined at Rs. 187/2 on long liquidation. Thereafter the market was steady at Rs. 187/4. Ready Mint Silver was quoted at Rs. 187/12 while Spot bullion was placed at Rs. 186/14.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 110/9 and after being quoted at Rs. 110/10 declined at Rs. 110/2 and steadied at Rs. 110/4. Ready Gold was placed at Rs. 111/6 and Sovereigns were priced at Rs. 77/-

Final closing quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver ..... Rs.	186	12	0
Forward	187	4	0
Ready Gold	111	8	0
Forward	110	4	0

Produce Market

BOMBAY, Sept. 22.

GROUNDNUTS			
Khandesh quality Rs.	41	8	0
Madras Coromandal	41	0	0
Bold	40	0	0
December-January	38	4	0
LINSEED			
Bold	37	2	0
October-November	37	6	0
February-March	37	2	0
CASTORSEED			
Madras	39	8	0
September	199	0	0
May	191	0	0
OILS			
Groundnut Local	23	8	0
Upcountry	22	4	0
September	22	4	0
October	21	14	0
November	21	3	0
Linseed Oil	20	8	0
Castor oil	20	8	0

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Sept. 22

120 Ready Japan	5	3	0
150 Ready Japan	4	14	0
120 Ready Italy	4	15	0
150 Ready Italy	4	14	0
150 D. Box Sept.	978		
150 D. Box Oct.	984		

Indian Cotton Figures

	Bales.
Export by Rail from 1st September 1951 to 20th September 1951	27797
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1951 to 20th September 1951	57000
Same period last year ..	20000
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 20th September 1951	325534
Same time last year	545709

MEETING DESERT THREAT FROM WEST

India's Five-Year Plan To Cost 55 Crores

HIROSHIMA and Nagasaki have passed into current literature, providing a measure of the destructive ingenuity of man.

Few people in India however realize the havoc that is being wrought, and the toll that an enemy is taking within our own borders.

Across an area of 80,000 square miles, stretching from the Great Rann of Cutch to the valley of the Sutlej he has been marching stealthily but steadily, night and day, ruthlessly converting populated areas into barren wastes.

For centuries, the Rajputana Desert has been on the march choking India's right lung with silk and sand, and pointing to an inexorable end.

Measures are now under contemplation to halt this march and reclaim some portion of the area lost to cultivation.

The marine remains occasionally met with throughout the Rajputana desert, suggest that this area must once have been washed by the sea. The saline nature of the sub-soil, the presence of salt-lakes, the largest of which is the Sambhar and references in the Puranas to the marshy nature of the region, support the theory that in the hoary past, the Arabian Sea washed the foot of the Aravalis. As the sea receded, it left behind a vast stretch of marshy land, which in the course of centuries has become the inhospitable and arid Rajputana desert.

The saline alluvial marshes of the Rann of Cutch on the southwest, afford an excellent example of a desert in the making, by the recession of the sea. The process is quickened by the deposit of silt brought down by the Luni river and the now extinct Hakra. For about 6 months in the year, during the summer and monsoon months, high north-easterly winds which develop in this region, carry vast quantities of salt and sand to the Rajputana desert, whence furious dust storms sweep across the whole of North-West India. Thus has the desert spread through the ages, causing the Indus to move more towards the West the Sutlej towards the north.

TACKLING THE DESERT

A twenty-year scheme of defence against the encroachment of the desert estimated to cost Rs. 5.5 crores is now being considered by the Government of India. It takes its inspiration from the Landes scheme in Southern France, which converted a marshy malarial tract of Napoleon's days, into one of the most popular holiday resort of modern times.

Very briefly the scheme envisages.

(1) Fixation of sands at different places e. g. the mouth of Luni river which empties into the Rann of Cutch, as well as on the sea-boards of Kathiawar and Kutch and

(2) afforestation of the region between the river Luni and the Aravalis, of the north-west slopes of these mountains, and along the banks of the river Banas.

Before the integration of Rajasthan, it was not possible for a single state to undertake a scheme of such magnitude. With the sharing of expenses on a 50: 50 basis, the scheme has now become a practical proposition. In the first instance, only a pilot scheme, estimated to cost about Rs. 26.40 lakhs and spread over 5 years, will be put into operation. It will be confined to prospecting, surveying and training technicians and undertaking pilot experiments.

To arrest the onward march of desert sands, which threaten to engulf the fertile Indo-Gangetic plain is a stupendous adventure involving patience, labour, careful planning and above above all large funds, without any prospects of quick returns. The necessity of such ventures however arises from a recognition of the fact, that man must conserve the natural living resources of the earth, in a manner that alone can provide for the continuance of his civilisation.

Singapore Pepper

SINGAPORE, Sept. 21: The Singapore pepper market remained quiet with both black Lampong and white Muntok unchanged at 675 and 925 straits dollars per picul sellers ex-godown respectively.

DANGIS ON WAY TO NEW WAY OF LIFE

(Continued from Page 3)

accommodation to 50 per cent of Dangi families. It is to be reviewed after the first 800 tenements have been built in two years in the light of the experience gained.

FINANCE AND BUILDING MATERIAL

In the Dangs, practically every one owns his own hut built on a sufficiently big plot of land. Hence the problems of the availability of land for houses is not so serious there. However, the families not possessing lands of their own are granted plots of land for the purpose of building a house, a cattle shed and a barn and for use as a vegetable garden. The maximum size of a building site will be 10 gunthas and the minimum one will be three gunthas.

Land will be made available free of cost to the members on long lease, through co-operative societies, on a nominal rent of annas four per plot.

Moreover, building material, such as timber and bamboo, is supplied free of cost to the extent of Rs. 150 to each family.

The Dangi is expected to contribute 25 per cent of the cost of the house by way of cash or labour. The remaining 75 per cent of the cost is advanced by the Government, through co-operative societies, free of interest, repayable in 15 annual instalments.

STANDARD DESIGNS

The Housing Board has so far organised six co-operative housing societies in the Dangs. Two standard type designs of houses have been prepared. The 'A' type, as it is called, has a floor area of 500 square feet with 1½' stone plinth, matted bamboo walls plastered with mud, Mangalore tiles roof with round teak rafters and battens and 76 square feet of teak-wood doors and windows. There are two rooms of 12' x 10' size and kitchen of 12' x 8'. The front verandah is 6' wide. The actual cost of this structure to be borne by the Dangi is Rs. 900 plus Rs. 300 in the form of labour he puts in free. The 'B' type tenement, a little smaller in size with a floor area 400 square feet, but with almost the same specifications, costs Rs. 750.

RAJENDRAPUR COLONY

As a pilot scheme, the Board undertook the construction of 25 houses at Waghai, in the newly cleared area known as Rajendrapur. The work was started on April 15 last and completed by the end of July. The original building design has now been slightly improved with ready-made teak-wood doors and windows. Building materials such as stones, cement and sand have been collected at seven more centres and by coming May the Board is contemplating to construct 300 houses.

The Dangis have warmly welcomed the scheme and they are coming in large numbers to take its advantages. It is confidently expected the improved mode of living as a result of the present Housing Scheme would materially change the economic and social conditions of the Dangis.

PSYCHIATRIST TACKLES CHILDREN'S PROBLEMS

EMOTIONAL DISORDERS OF CHILDREN by Gerald H. J. Pearson. Published by George, Allen and Unwin, London. Price 18sh. Pages 368.
HINDU CULTURE by K. Guru Dutt. Published by Hind Kitabs, Ltd., Bombay. Price Rs. 4 as. 12. Pages 254.
LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN INDIA by M. P. Sharma. Published by Hind Kitabs. Ltd., Bombay. Price Rs. 3. Pages 129.

THE 20th century has unquestionably been the age of psychology and the human mind has received more attention and has been more thoroughly investigated in the past 50 years than ever before in the history of mankind.

There is even a danger, and more particularly so in the countries of the West, that this modern craze for psychology and over-emphasis on neuroses, complexes and other psychic manifestations may lead to the regimentation of the mind into set patterns and the submerson of human individuality. However, there can be no doubt that the good this newest of all sciences has done in curing physical and mental disorders and in helping the neurotics and the psychologically maladjusted to a happier, healthier life far outweighs its dangers,—past present, or potential.

In recent years, children have been receiving more and more attention from psychiatrists. Twenty-five years ago the psycho-analysis of children was a young and emerging speciality; since then its progress has been phenomenal and now it has come to be a recognized subdivision of psychiatry with a voluminous though widely scattered literature. Dr. Pearson's work, "Emotional Disorders Of Children" is an attempt to bring together in one volume this body of well-authenticated knowledge of child psychology with a view to a better understanding of the clinical problems of children who suffer from neuroses, character disturbances and psychoses.

FREUDIAN

The author, a brilliant psychiatrist himself and the Director of the Philadelphia Psycho-analytic Institute, is an implicit believer in Freud's

"Something Behind Him"

Sharpe in The Glasgow Bulletin, Scotland.

psychosomatic theory of medicine. He holds that only through psycho-analysis can there be an adequate understanding of the psyche in health or illness and that without such understanding there can be no helpful management of the child who is emotionally ill. The book deals with the various categories into which the problems pertaining to the emotional disorders of children fall, the procedures for their management and the difficulties inherent in these procedures.

Throughout the author relies on discussions of actual case situations for throwing light on the emotional disorders from which children are likely to suffer. The discussion of the case material is psychoanalytically oriented and the cases — some relatively simple, some complicated — that are seen in the everyday practice of the child psychiatrist are grouped together under their different categories: anxiety states, conversion hysterias, related organic and psychic ills, compulsion neuroses, sexual perversions, psychoses and character neuroses. A special chapter has been devoted to the intellectually retarded child and the book ends with a discussion of the general considerations involved in the treatment of psychic disorders of children.

In his discussion of actual base histories and the unravelling through analysis of complicated psychic processes, the author has been faced with a difficulty that is the bane of all textbooks on psycho-analysis: for in preparing a book of this kind there is always a tendency to oversimplify the psychodynamics which are in reality extremely complicated. It is this tendency that has led so many laymen to feel that psychology is a very simple science that can be mastered by anybody who has a surface textbook knowledge of psychological phenomena and that has enabled so many quacks and charlatans to make a profitable living by posing as qualified analysts.

Dr. Pearson has overcome this difficulty to some extent by selecting cases which though seen in the everyday practice of psychiatry are not easy to explain and in many instances he has left the case material purposely disorganized so as to present the case as it actually comes to the psychitrist while others he has discussed at great length. This tends to make difficulties for the reader, but the author explains this seeming inconsistency by stating that whereas certain cases can be explained simply, in others the analyst may have to probe the deep unconscious motivations of the illness.

Though this book will be of fascinating interest to the layman, it would be a mistake to think of it as a sketchy outline or introduction to the subject of child psychiatry. It is an erudite and scholarly textbook, meant principally for the child psychiatrist and pediatrician and some parts of it will be readily intelligible only to trained students of psychology and medicine.

A really outstanding addition to child psychology literature.

Hindu Culture

If the length of time that a culture endures be any criterion of its intrinsic worth, then Hinduism has successfully withstood the test of time; down the ages the great stream of Hindu culture has flowed on, timeless and eternal as Mother Ganga herself. In the past its mysticism and spiritualism have found many adherents and champions and now to that list is added one more—K. Guru Dutt whose book "Hindu Culture" is devoted to an exposition of the Hindu view of culture, broadly conceived in its religious, literary, educational, scientific and philosophical aspects. The author is Director of Public Instruction in Mysore and a former Dewan of Travancore scholar-politician and doyen of Hindu culture Sir C. P. Rawaswamy Aiyer, has contributed a foreward-cum-critical appreciation to the book.

UNITY OF OUT LOOK

This volume brings together some of the author's addresses and a few articles he has contributed to South Indian newspapers and magazines; taken together they present a certain unity of outlook regarding the essentials of Hindu culture and its relation to modern philosophical and scientific thought. Through the greater part of this volume Mr. Guru Dutt stresses the limitations of what he calls the one-sided approach of science and puts forward a plea for a sympathetic and reverent appreciation in general of the old Hindu ideals as enshrined in the sacred literature of India—the Vedas, the Upanishads, and the Gita.

The author advocates a sublimited culture, which according to him involves a harmonized emotional personality in which man's complexes do not obstruct the realization of his highest aspirations.

He feels that modern philosophic, psychological and scientific thought fail in so far as they do not aim at or attain this integratin of personality and that only pure Hindu culture, unsoiled by modern contaminations, can attain this ideal.

The two most interesting papers in the book—"Has India At Present Any Philosophy Of Her Own?" and "What Is Wrong With Hinduism?"—contain a virulent attack on modern political and economic nationalism, and deny absolutely the modern thesis that the scientific and secular spirit plus the ethical content of Christianity could be an adequate substitute for the Hindu Dharma. He also assails the mechanistic materialism of modern philosopher like Bertrand Russell and insists that today the stress should be more on the emotional side of man's nature than the intellectual.

ANTI-SCIENCE STAND

Though one agrees in general with the author's plea for an appreciation of the higher spiritual values of life, at many points his fanatic insistence on a return to Hindu orthodoxy and on ridding Hindu culture of the cosmopolitan and heterodox strains that it has collected down the ages, savours of bigotry and arrant communalism. Surely, Mr. Guru Dutt, there is such a thing as Indian Culture: it is that which every Indian must help to foster and be proud of instead of harping on the culture of his particular community or sect. Again, while one realises the limitations of the scientific materialism of our times, the author's rabid anti-science stand often seems like a desire to put the clock back and to undo the progress of centuries. Finally, one would like to point out to Mr. Dutt that the static nature of Hindu philosophy as opposed to the dynamism of Western philosophic thought and constant shoptalk of plain living and high thinking have probably kept the Hindu very near to the plain living aspect of life, without bringing him any closer to the high thinking part of it!

The book is lively and thought-provoking and reveals a wide acquaintance with ancient Indian thought and a happy faculty for interpreting it. As a whole it brings out very well the prominent place given to the higher values in the Indian scheme of life, though there is often a monotonous repetition of views and a constant harping on the limitations of modern thought as opposed to the virtues of orthodox Hinduism. Finally, though there is no gainsaying the fact that Hinduism as a religion has permeated Hindu culture more effectively than in the case of any other culture, there seems to be an undue emphasis in the book on the religious aspects of

'Anything Could Happen'

The Nashville Tennessean

Hindu culture to the exclusion of its other facades.

Local Self-Govt.

The object of the third book under review is to acquaint the citizen with the different aspects of local self-government in India. Local self-government is not only the most important plank in the platform of freedom in any democracy but also the most effective safeguard of the rights and liberties of the common man. In India particularly, on account of the vast size of the country and the low standard of education and literacy prevalent throughout, the town municipalities, district boards and village panchayats are the most potent modes of political self-expression for the great masses of the people. With the advent of independence the importance of local self-government has increased a hundred-fold; hence, Mr. Sharma's book fulfils a very useful purpose. The author is Professor of Public Administration and Local Government at Nagpur University and brings expert knowledge to bear on the subject.

The problems of local self-government in India are dealt with in about a dozen chapters; of these the first few sections are devoted to a study of the structure and functions of local bodies—municipalities, district boards, village panchayats, and other local areas and authorities. These are followed by a discussion of the relations of the permanent civil service and the centre to local bodies, an examination of local finance, and a survey of the reforms made. The author concludes with a few observations regarding the defects of local bodies and some suggestions for their improvement so as to enable them to function as effective vehicles of public opinion and popular government.

Mr Sharma's is an authoritative work that reveals throughout a complete grasp of the intricacies of public administration; his analysis of central and local finance in particular and his suggestions for their systematization and improvement prove the thoroughness with which he has studied these important problems. However, occasionally the book delves too far into unimportant details and technicalities to be of topical interest.

BOOKS IN BRIEF

TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. 3 Lectures by J. B. Condliffe. Published by the Delhi School of Economics. Price Re. 1 as. 4. Pages 62.

THE HINDUSTAN YEAR BOOK by S. C. Sarkar. Published by Sarkar and Sons Ltd. Calcutta. Price Rs. 3 as. 12. Pages 532.

SOVIET IMPERIALISM HIGHEST FORM OF COMMUNISM by Richard Deverall. Published by National Information and Publications, Ltd. Bombay. Price Re. 1 as. 4. Pages 41.

JAPAN'S SOVIET-HELD PRISONERS OF WAR by Richard Deverall. Published by National Information & Publications. Price Re. 1. Pages 33.

THE STORY OFF CHANDRAHASA by J. C. Rollo. Published by B. G. Paul & Co., Madras. Price as. 6. Pages 44.

CONTINUING its policy of placing before a wider public lectures delivered by Visiting Professors, the Delhi School of Economics has now published three lectures on technological progress and economic development by Dr. J. B. Condliffe, Professor of Economics at California University, delivered in his capacity as Visiting Professor at the Delhi School of Economics during 1950-51. Prof. Condliffe mainly deals with the financial, technical and economic assistance that the under-developed and backward areas of the world require and details the extent of such assistance that is being rendered or is likely to be rendered in the future by international organizations and programmes such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, U.N.E.S.C.O., the E.C.A. and the Marshall Plan, the Colombo Plan and the Point Four Programme.

"The Hindustan Year Book And Who's Who, 1951" is a mine of information on almost every conceivable topic under the sun. Revised and brought up-to-date, this year it contains some new sections on topics, countries and personalities that have suddenly burst into the limelight during the last year, such as Korea and the 38th Parallel. A very useful reference book to keep about the home or office!

In a short booklet, "Soviet Imperialism Highest Stage of Communism", the American labour leader Richard Deverall endeavours to prove that the Communist movements in various Asian countries such as the Philippines, Indochina Indonesia, Thailand and Malaya are nothing but Moscow-inspired terrorist movements which aim at building up a world empire for Soviet Russia.

Mr Deverall, along with many others, believes that in spite of the Soviet denial, a large number of Japanese prisoners-of-war are still in Russia in gross violation of international treaty obligations such as the Potsdam Agreement; and in his brochure "Japan's Soviet-Held Prisoners of War" he puts forward factual and statistical evidence to support this view.

"The Story Of Chandrahasa" by J. C. Rollo is another book in the 'Little Classics for Indian Schools' series—an attempt at recounting the great classics of Indian and English literature in a manner and language that the very young can understand. Very moderately priced it should become a standard reader in the kindergarten classes. —P. D.

THE MAHARAJA OF SIKKIM

H. H. Tashi Namgyal, Maharaja of Sikkim, Mr. H. Dayal, Political Officer, Sikkim, and Mr. David Macdonald, former Trade Agent, Yatung.

CHIANGS AT FORMOSA

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(Continued From Page 5)

spokesman and one of the comers in the National government, was here to translate hist evening. Off in a corner was the captain, and he kept his eyes directly on me.

Enter Gimo

An ancient servant brought tea and cake. The Madame explained that the cake, sticky with sugar and filled with nuts and raisins, was "Shanghai cake" "We make it here," she said The Madame gazed into the fireplace as the generalissimo talked. There was a small charcoal fire burning in the center of the spacious marble-bordered fireplace. The generalissimo (Gimo to many Chinese) is a man of gentler manners than his career would suggest. His smile is much softer than that of the Madame herself.

The Gimo was most interested in the military situation.

He discussed strategy, and told me that any successful attack by the Nationalists upon the mainland would have to be co-ordinated with other actions against the Chinese Communists. He said his army was good but would need much help.

The Madame occasionally turned to him and spoke in the Chekiang dialect, the generalissimo's native tongue. She did not seem much interested in military affairs, smoking her gold-tipped cigarettes and staring into the fire.

At one point, I asked if I a note. The generalissimo said it was all right, but as I reached for a pencil, the captain jumped to his feet. I pulled the pencil out quickly. I understood then why the captain was there. The Chinese are the wariest of all people, and you could see that all those here tonight had had a great deal of experience in the treachery of the Orient. It was apparent that the Chiangs' guards trusted no one, not even those who came as friends.

The generalissimo did not appear tired, but the Madame seemed concerned. "He has gained some weight back", she said, but indicated that the Gimo's health was one of her principal concerns.

Near the end of the conversation, when there was some discussion of American aid to Nationalist China, she showed once again her impatience that aid was not forthcoming more quickly. And there was a trace of bitterness that she had not been listened to long ago.

The Madame had her own views and she expressed them. Earlier she had told me: "No man likes a door mat for a wife. I hope we"— meaning the generalissimo and herself—"don't think the same on all questions. Everything must be explored and argued. That is the only way to find out what is right. If there is nothing but uniformity, none of us will get anywhere."

As we came out of the living room, the generalissimo and the Madame turned down a wide corridor leading to their private quarters. They give very few parties (sometimes a small dinner for six or eight, often Americans). They do a great deal of work at home, and the Madame said they are usually up until after midnight. She helps the generalissimo with his work and it is then that the Madame gets closest to the highest affairs of the Nationalist government.

Nobody attempts to measure the Madame's influence in these high affairs. She insists: "I'm not politically-minded." Nevertheless, she is an important political figure—and, on occasions, a stormy one.

Rivalry Among Chiangs

Within the Chiang family itself there are vast political chasms. Chiang Kai-shek's son by an earlier marriage, Chiang Chingkuo, who is in his forties and so not much younger than the Madame herself, is reputedly ambitious to succeed his father as generalissimo and as "the strong man of Nationalist China." The Madame is extremely Western in her way of thinking; her stepson has little to do with any foreigners (some say he is antiforeign, although he has a Russian wife. The political views of the Russian wife are not known.

Ching-kuo is head of the political section of the Nationalist army and thus controls the secret police. That gives him tremendous power. He does not speak English, and is very reserved in his manner. He moved his headquarters from Tipeh to Tamsui, 15 or so miles away, apparently to escape any brushes with the growing foreign colony of the Nationalist capital. A frank observer of Taipeh politics said:

"If anything should happen to the generalissimo and Ching-kuo got the job, the Madame's head would roll before sundown."

Another of the generalissimo's sons, Chiang Wei-kuo, who is in his thirties, appears to have no political ambitions at all and he is very friendly to foreigners. He is a general in the Nationalist armoured corps, speaks perfect English and was instrumental in opening his officers club to Americans.

No one in Taipeh seems able to determine the exact private and political relationship among the Chiangs. The generalissimo apparently maintains a degree of peace in the family. Observers point out that the eldest son could not remain long as head of the secret police without the generalissimo's approval. But at the same time the Madame shares with her husband the prestige and the prerogatives of the first family of Nationalist China. There has been no curtailment of her public activities since her return a year ago. Rather, if anything, she is a more prominent figure.

As the last of the Soongs in Nationalist public life, the Madame obviously intends to remain alone. She wants none of the complications which involved the Soong dynasty during the years when her husband controlled China. She told a friend that her brother-in-law, Dr. Kung, once Minister of Finance in the Nationalist government, communicated with her a few months ago. He had been subject to criticism by many Chinese because of violent inflation in China. The Madame said he offered to return from the United States to Formosa and serve the generalissimo once again.

The Madame said she replied with a quick, short answer: "No."

The Chiang Chapel

However carefully she avoids all public discussion of politics, the Madame told me in detail of her religious activities, and I was invited to go to the small chapel where she and her husband attend services every Sunday. The Madame had the chapel built on the Orchid Farm near the Chiang home (it was completed just before Christmas) and it accommodates about 50 or 60 friends and Christian officials of the government. The chapel is plain red brick and, though smaller, is somewhat like the colonial country churches of Virginia.

The chapel is only one of the Madame's religious preoccupations. She told me that she and the generalissimo get up every morning at seven to pray together. "I sometimes go back to my room to rest for an hour or two because of my long day," she said, "but we never miss our prayers." Then she has organized prayer groups among the wives of government officials and usually participates in services every Wednesday. "All of us are trying to draw strength from our Christian beliefs" she said.

The Madame and the generalissimo are Methodists but she is no stickler for denominational tradition. "I pray simply as a Christian," she told me. "I pray to learn wherein I have failed my people and my country."

The Madame's voice trailed off with the words: "None of us is perfect."

Whatever reliance the Madame puts in prayer, she does not leave undone any of the things she believes must be done if Nationalist China is to make a comeback. Her enemies concede that she is applying hard work, tenacity and all her cleverness to the job of getting back the power the Nationalists—and she herself—once had.

The Madame, everyone on Formosa agrees, has set her cap for China.

Have King Cobras Taste For Human Flesh?

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(Continued from Page 4)

journeying past the Tope to-morrow."

"The Sahib must not take that path!" he snapped. "To do so would be to offend the Destroyer, who has a **Rakshasa** and a **Rakshasi** to guard his privacy from presumptuous strangers."

"Have you actually seen these giants?" I demanded.

"Yes, Sahib."

"What are they like?"

"They are twelve feet high, Sahib. They kill like this "—he flicked his bony fingers at me— "and can make a meal of a man in a matter of minutes."

"Why didn' they kill you?"

"Because I am devoted to Siva and act as his mouthpiece, even as the giants act as his bodyguard! It is for this reason that I tell you not to venture near this Tope. If you do, Sahib, you will surely incur the wrath of the Lord Siva!"

The fakir stuck doggedly to his point, and finally, as the conversation did not seem likely to lead anywhere, I dropped a rupee into his begging-bowl and dismissed him.

That evening, spurred on by curiosity, Dickson and I determined to take the short cut the following morning. The Sherpas, though nominally Hindus, were men of low caste and little religion; I knew they would obey our orders rather than any the **Sannyasi** might give them. Our servants were both Moslems, and absolutely loyal. Lal Behari Gupta, our assistant, was a Brahman, and didn't seem at all happy about the arrangement.

"Sar," he remarked, uneasily, "I very fearful man. I take bridle-path!"

"Please yourself, L. B. G.," I told him. "If you come with us you will have company and protection, but if you take the bridle-path you'll be all alone—and it's not too far from Sivaskanda to prevent the giants from strolling down that way! However it's up to you"

Whereupon he decided to come with us.

In Battle Array

Next morning, as our little party trudged out of the village and took the path to Sivaskanda, we came across the amiable Fakir Chand squatting by the side of the track. When he caught sight of us his ash-whitened face seemed to become even more livid. He leant to his feet and, dancing with rage, started cursing me, Dickson, L. B. G., and the rest of our retinue. Screaming and slavering, he followed us for some distance until Dickson turned round and told him succinctly to "Get out."!

Although we gave no credence to mythological demons, Dickson and I felt that the **Sannyasi** might well have some powerful private reason for attempting to prevent us using the forbidden path. Were there, perhaps, dacoits lurking along it, or could the fakir be associated with people engaged in illegal activities in which, at all costs, they must not be disturbed? We didn't know, but we were not taking any chances, and accordingly arranged, as soon as Bandarkot was left behind, to move in a sort of advance-guard formation.

Dickson, carrying his shot-gun, went ahead as "point." Likewise armed with a shot-gun, I followed with the "vanguard" of Sherpas. L.B.G., flanked by the two servants, carrying our Service revolvers, brought up the rear.

The country was undulating and the going not too bad. After marching for just over an hour we came in view of the Tope, a big mound on the summit of which stood a small stone temple, surrounded by peepul trees. This building, as we drew near proved to be in such a state of ruin that it seemed to offer accommodation hardly suitable for a human being, let alone a deity like Siva!

On Firing Line

The track skirted the base of the hillock and might perhaps offer a place of ambush for dacoits on its farther side, so Dickson signalled to me to halt the "vanguard." Then, leaving the path, he crawled up the mound and peered over the crest. After a minute or two he beckoned me to join him.

"There's something moving in those reeds down yonder," he told me when I reached him. "Have a **dekko.**"

I saw that the track, after winding round the mound in a semi-circle, crossed a shallow stream fringed with reeds, and Dickson indicated a particular patch on the far side. The reeds there were stirring slightly, whereas the rest were still. We watched for some time, trying to make out what could be causing the disturbance, and finally decided to go down and have a look.

We had hardly started to descend the farther slope of the Tope, with our guns at the ready, when we pulled up quickly.

An enormous king-cobra, at least twelve feet in length, slid out of the shaking reeds on to the path beyond, where it raised itself into a striking position, and spreading its hood to reveal "Brahma's spectacles," swayed its deadly head from side to side, and hissed.

Dickson promptly put two barrels of buckshot into that menacing head. The creature collapsed, though its massive coils continued to slap the dust of the track for some time.

When, at last, the body lay still, my companion went forward to examine it. I was about to turn back and signal to the rest of the party to come on when I heard him shout. To my horror, I saw a second king-cobra, as big as the first, zigzagging down the path on the far side of the stream! Instead of checking at the water, it unhesitatingly entered and swam straight across, obviously making a bee-line for Dickson.

"Quick!" he yelled. "I haven't reloaded!"

It was lucky for him—perhaps for both of us—that I hadn't put any shots into the first snake. Rushing down the slope, I was just in time to give the 'coup de grace' to No. 2 at close range—far too close to be comfortable.

The Nest

When the rest of the party arrived one of the Sherpas told me that these great cobras were probably male and female; he suggested there might be a nest in the reeds. The hillman proved to be perfectly correct.

Fording the stream, and parting the rushes very cautiously with sticks, dreading to meet yet another full-grown monster face to face, we found no fewer than five newly-hatched king-cobra babies, each about six inches long.

Having hurriedly despatched these with our sticks, we searched around for traces of the vanished villagers of Bandarkot. We hadn't far to look! Just beyond the belt of reeds, by the side of the path, we came upon the bodies of a man and a woman! Of the infant, however, there was no sign. It may, of course, have been carried off by some beast of prey, but Dickson and I looked at one another doubtfully. Later we discovered we had shared the same thought. Those great king-cobras were certainly remarkably sleek and well-nourished!

Fakir Chand's **Rakshasa** and **Rakshasi**, we decided, had proved to be not so much creatures of fairy tale as of allegory.

His tutelary demons if not twelve feet in height, were undoubtedly twelve feet in length; and there appeared to be some evidence that they had a taste for human flesh!

The **Sannyasi** who, on his own confession, frequently travelled between Bandarkot and Ghilgul, obviously knew of the existence of this nest of hamadryads. His anxiety to prevent travellers from taking the short cut was probably caused not so much by concern for their lives as for those of the cobras, which the old fanatic would undoubtedly regard as sacred.

ART OF PERSUASION WORKS WONDERS

Right Way To Influence Human Behaviour

WHY influence human behaviour, at all? There are a number of persons who incline to the belief that there is entirely too much "influencing" of one sort or another going on nowadays, anyway, and that to deliberately cultivate the art of impressing your will upon that of your fellow men is an unnecessary, not to say anti-social, performance, writes Harry A. Overstreet in 'Psychology.'

Nor can they be blamed for this attitude, in view of the increasing blast of propaganda that are hurled at the modern citizen from every quarter. He is a harried, hunted animal for the most part, and he cannot avert his eyes from the wiles of those who would insinuate their wishes upon him, even if he would, for they are everywhere he looks — upon signs and bill-boards, in windows and upon the pavement.

Cinemas, newspapers, lecturers, the radio — he cannot avoid them and the tentacles they uncurl toward his principles, his preferences and his pocket book, even in the privacy of his own home, if there be such a thing any more. The very atmosphere conspires to carry to his unwilling ears the merits of So-and-So's soap, or the advantages of somebody else's political policy.

That is all the more reason why less and less result should be noted as the bulk of this bombardment increases; all the more reason why only the adept in the art of influencing human behaviour is able to get his message across (to succumb to the terms of the trade) and to make it stick—to really influence the subject into adopting a certain line of action, and not merely to annoy.

Inevitable

Whether or not we wish to influence others, we do so. We cannot avoid it. There are no hermits any more.

Each one of us daily influences a number of persons in just what ways it would be interesting to know. Some of it is done in a good way, some undoubtedly in a bad way. I do not mean by that the influence is for good or for bad, but that the method itself is good or bad.

What is a bad way to influence others? How can any way be bad which produces the desired effect, you may ask? That way is bad which produces what I call a devitalised response. So many people think that all that is necessary is to pour out upon the other person a steady stream of argument, of information. The teacher regards her pupils as so many empty receptacles, sitting before her little pitchers with big mouths into which it is her duty to pour a stream of learning. The speaker on the platform cares not for the effect on his audience; he has them there, they can't get away, so he shouts at them all he has to say and because they are helpless and cannot avoid hearing him he believes they accept what he tells them. The employer calls in his employees and tells them each: "You do this" and "You do that," and so long as his orders are carried out he cares for nothing more. The man driving a horse prods it into a fast pace with the whip, and because he gets a momentary response believes he is getting the most speed possible out of the beast. The foreman shouts and abuses his men, and because they cringe and step fast he while they are under his eye he regards himself as a master of men.

We have all had experience with the salesman who simply overwhelms you with the persistence and volubility of his sales-talk — "high-pressure" salesmen I believe they are called — and because he practically forces you into accepting his product in order to get rid of him, he thinks himself an especially smart salesman and counts his victory over you as a feather in his cap.

EVERY ONE OF THESE METHODS IS WRONG, because the effect it produces is bad. I call it a "negative-positive" effect because while it wears the appearance of being a positive effect it is really negative.

A Farce

How much of what the teacher pours into the ear of the average child stays with him in adult life? He may be able to repeat it back to her at the time, but in a few days it is forgotten. The truth is that it never reached him at all. The child has not really learned: the teacher has not taught. The whole performance was a farce.

Have you not seen an audience sit in helpless, glassy-eyed passivity before such a speaker as I mentioned before? A torrent of words passes over their heads, they sit as if hypnotised, listening to the rise and fall of the orator's voice, to its tones, watching him wave his arms and pound the table. Because they do not rise up and quietly, extenguish him by dropping a heavy object upon his head as he shouts, is it any sign that they are acquiescent, absorbing his wisdom? They are half asleep many of them, perhaps, and though their eyes are on the speaker, their thoughts may be miles away.

Everyone knows what children do when the teacher leaves the room, what brow-beaten employees do when the "bossy" foreman concludes his tirade and goes away. Their compliance was only temporary, unwilling and half-hearted at best. It had no lasting quality whatever. To all appearances the teacher, the foremen, the salesman has accomplished his purpose, but the facts are quite otherwise. The response in each case has been a devitalised response, a "negative-positive" response, and it has been just so much time and effort thrown away. No one has benefited by the action.

Right Way

What, then, is the right way? There are five principles which I shall enunciate to you and the first and most important is: you must tie up what you want with what the other fellow wants. Only in that way will you ever get from him a vitalised response, a positive-posilised response. Only in that way will your influence upon the other person have any permanence, any life, any force.

If you can convince the other man that what you want is one with what he himself wants, you have his co-operation. Moreover, you can sell to him again, which is more important. A friend of mine has said, "A salesman is known by the customers he KEEPS," and every man in the business of selling knows the truth of this.

What is needed is to bring about a creative spirit between yourself and the person you are trying to influence. If you can tie your interest up with his, you do not have to persuade him much after that—he himself helps you to sell. That is the secret of all influence upon the behaviour of human beings.

Take it in the school. We all know that the old type of school is practically no longer in existence. There is a different method of teaching in the schools, which recognises that teacher and pupil must create TOGETHER; that the old method of "pouring out" knowledge upon children is useless.

I saw this well illustrated once. The headmaster of a certain school apologised to me for the poverty of the school, saying that their work was retarted because they had not the money to buy equipment, but were forced to make it all for themselves.

It amazed me, his lack of realisation of what he had there. I told him, "Your salvation lies in your very poverty." The school needed laboratory tables the pupils made them. The school needed blackboards; the children erected them. The botany and biology classes needed specimens; the children themselves brought them in. Where could a more perfect example of the creative spirit working in a group be found?

The Difference

How different a child's acceptance of a fact which he finds out for himself, or believes that he finds out for himself, and his attitude towards the fact which is pounded into him? He could remember it either way, but in the first case, he wants to; in the second, he does not. And there lies the secret.

A famous industrial engineer worked out the same principle in connection with his factory. He wanted to get the men to work faster, to do more work in a given time. How to accomplish it? He applied practical psychology to the problem of increasing the efficiency and output of these men.

He could have come out into the factory and said in a peremptory tone, "Here, you men, move faster, speed up there, you've got to get more done than you're doing now. Get a move on, there, don't loaf!' He would have got a speeded-up response, but it would have lasted just until his back was turned, and it would have lasted just until it would have made him both hated and resented. As a result, out of spite, the men would have done less work, rather than more. That is human nature.

What he did was this: he tried to find a common interest between the men and himself—he tied up what he wanted with what they wanted. He said to them, "See here, what you want is less work to do, shorter hours and to be less tired at the end of the day. Isn't that it?' They agreed that it was.

With their aid and co-operation, he then worked out a different arrangement of the work by which every operation, however small—if it were only lifting a pile of pig iron from here to there—was accomplished in the least number of steps, and with the least wasted motion. It required intensive study of the work but it was worth it, for the men worked with him willingly and eagerly, only too glad to find every short-cut possible and utilise it. The result was what he had hoped for—the actual amount of output was increased, although the hours of labour were fewer and the men themselves in a fresher condition at the end of the day.

In the beginning they were carrying ten tons of pig iron a day; at the end, they carried forty tons in less time, and with less strain.

The same thing should take place in the school, the office, the factory, the church. The teacher who puts children at work they like to do cannot prevent them from learning. The sales manager who calls in his men and says, "Here is a plan I have made, Jones you do so-and-so, Smith you do such-and-such," may get satisfactory results, but he will surprise himself at the overwhelming results he will get if rather, he calls them in and says something like this: "We have such-&-such plan to accomplish. Now, I'd like to get your ideas on how best to go about it. I have worked out a plan—maybe I'm right, maybe I'm wrong—we'll see. Jones, what do you think about it?"

Every man on the staff is, temporarily, lifted out of himself and placed in the position of employer, enabled to tell the others what he would do if he were the boss. It appeals to his sense of superiority. He is able to put his best foot forward. He is working at his best pace for the company (what his employer wants) while at the same time enjoying the sensation of being a free agent, the manager of his own part of the work, director of his own efforts (what he wants.)

There is a second principle, and this I think is more difficult; you have got to like human beings. The pupil spots the teacher who is teaching just to make a living, who regards all children as brats, and would like to flay them alive for their small offences, with which she has no sympathy.

The salesman who builds up an honest liking between himself and his customers is the one who retains them longest. I don't mean to say that a salesman should expect sales as the result of friendship; but how can you believe a traveller, let us say, has your best interest at heart (that what he wants is to see you get what you want) when you can detect from his manner that he merely regards you as another step on his route, and a tiresome one, at that?

Making Criminals

Thirdly, you must understand people. We all want recognition. That is in many cases, the making of criminals. If a boy cannot get himself recognised in a good way, he will get himself recognised in a bad way.

Often it is not the boy's fault. He comes of a poor family, which is also ignorant, let us say. He is badly in need of glasses, which gains him a reputation for stupidity. He is conscious of his dirty, ragged clothes and realises that he can never shine among the clean, well-dressed children of the better element. He puts on a "devil-may-care" attitude. He develops a flair for comedy. He keeps the class in an uproar of mirth with his lawless antics. He "shows off".

First thing you know he has a reputation as a "bad boy" and a dullard, and is put back in school. From such small beginnings he may branch out into small peccadilloes which lead to larger ones, vandalism, theft, leadership of a "rowdy gang". You have the making of a criminal.

Unless you understand that boy and his motives, you might consider him a congenital criminal. Understanding is vital in any dealings with human beings. Understanding them, you like them. And liking them is fundamental if you wish to influence them.

A fourth point—you must believe in what you are doing. The child, the audience, the business "prospect" (a very poor word, that, to convey the meaning) is even quicker to detect insincerity upon the part of the teacher speaker, salesman or leader in whatever line.

Basic Need

Unless you are firmly convinced of the importance and enjoyableness of the subject you are teaching of the right of the cause you defend, of the goods you are selling or the business you are building up, you cannot hope to convince anybody. The ways of human communication are subtle, indeed. You cannot conceal an empty, quaking soul behind much noisy bombast. You cannot teach a child Latin, for instance, unless you passionately believe in the worth of such learning yourself.

Another point—give up the old idea that we are as so many bottles, to be filled. We are active, vital, dynamic human mechanisms who should be finding out things for ourselves. All work should be inter-creating. There should be no teacher standing before a roomful of children with pointer and precept. There should be no speaker standing on a platform addressing a roomful of people.

I do not like to make a talk in that manner. I much prefer for us all to sit down together, and put forward the problem, the question under discussion, and then for each of us to present his ideas. It matters not whether he came to the meeting with an idea or not. You may never have heard of the subject before, have imagined that you had no interest in it whatsoever.

You will find that as mind brushes against mind, memory is stirred, experience is tapped, thinking is induced, ideas are created, brought forth under your very eyes. I have gone to such meetings with say three ideas on a given subject, and come away with five or six.

This is absolutely the finest process in the field of human thought—the inter-creation of ideas by groups of people all interested in the subject. The most successful leader in any line of effort brings out this creative response in his people. To influence human behaviour, bring the subject to do something himself.

Way Out

Recently a man sought light on how to persuade his two-and-a half-year-old son not to throw whatever came into his hands, suddenly, and without notice.

"He has a long lifetime ahead of him," I suggested, "and the chances are good that he will outgrow that among other habits. When our own eldest boy was small, we had several beautiful vases, wedding presents, which stood about the house on low shelves or on the floor. How to persuade Ned to keep 'hands off' was a considerable problem which we solved in this way: 'Ned mustn't touch the vases,' we told him, "no, Ned mustn't touch—but Ned may smell the vases."

This privilege he exercised with great assiduity, and really developed a remarkable ability in this direction. He was so occupied with smelling the vases that he forgot the injustice of being forced not to touch them. He had caught the idea of helping the rest of us to keep the house a beautiful and fragrant place to live in.

Al Jolson had a certain pensioner for whom he paid rent, bought food and clothes, and supplied the spending money.

Came a day when Al found the fellow was going around knocking him for being stingy.

"Don't I pay your rent, buy your food and clothes, and give you spending money?" said Al.

"Yeah," replied the fellow, "but a man likes to lay up something for a rainy day."

Salesman Is Known By Customers He Keeps

My Dear Sisters And Brothers,

I AM indebted to an anonymous friend for the following cutting from a newspaper—

"M. Joseph (Lonavla): Excuse my ignorance, but what is Balkan-ji-Bari?

"Don't apologise please, for your ignorance is bliss. The Balkan-ji-Bari, or the Garden of Flowers ....."

Well, I must say the Editor of that newspaper in charge of replies should really apologise for how can his ignorance be tolerated! Balkan-ji-Bari means Children's Garden, and let him and Brother M. Joseph know it, if ever somebody can do them a good turn by sending them this cutting from here.

And I take this opportunity also to return my best compliments to the anonymous friend who very kindly took the trouble of forwarding to me the above cutting. Thanks very much.

Morning Hours For School

Sometime back we invited opinions regarding school hours being in the morning, and a number of my brothers and sisters sent me their opinions. Almost all of them are in favour of the proposal, as one of the letters selected at random, and reproduced below will show:

Writes Brother Ramesh Shantilal Shah: "I am a regular reader of your "Children's Own Corner" in the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly". I read with great pleasure the letter of a children's friend Dr. S. T. Kantawalla, regarding the need of changing time for school-going children to morning hours.

The usual timings of our schools are unnatural. Considering the climate of our country. Knowledge should really be imparted only during the cool hours of the morning. The climate of our country is generally hot. If the schools have morning time, much attention can be paid to the physical development of children. In the evenings, children could work for some home industries.

For the reasons expressed above, and many more, Brother Ramesh Shah strongly upholds the views of Dr. Kantawalla. So do Brothers Anil Mehta, Dhansukh Randeria, and Kaushik Lineswalla, and Sisters Usha Dalal, Ratna Sheth, Bansari Dikshit and Saroj Maniyar. To them all, as promised, I have sent surprise presents. None seems to be against morning school hours, for I have received no letter to that effect.

The Snake Charmer's Age

In the Children's Own Corner of the 12th August, 1951, we had given a problem. Its heading was "The Snake Charmer's Age" but actually the ages of the snake charmer, his pipe and the snake also were asked. They are: The snake charmer's 54; the Pipe's 45; and the Snake's 9.

The following sent the correct solutions: Sister Freny F. Wadia (10 years), Fort; Brother Satish D. Dikshit (11 years), Deolali; Brother Robert Dwettz (14 years), Mazgaon; Brother A. V. Bhagat (14 years), Bombay; Brother M. Sambandan (14-1/2 years), Madras; Brother S. D. Desai (15-1/2 years), Hubli; Brother Gunvantrai Gopalji (17 years), Ahmedabad and Brother Shaik Kasim Shaik Hasan (21 years), Karwar.

Many wrote only the snake charmer's age, and quite a few forget to mention their own age. I believe Sister Freny Wadia is too young for the way she has explained the solution of the problem, and Brother Shaik Kasim Shaik Hasan is too old to have participated in this problem. However, to them as well as to all the other abovementioned brothers, I have arranged to send surprise presents.

We are so much used to 'Prizes,' that a number of you have written: "I hope I shall be lucky to win the prize." Well, our Balkan-ji-Bari is against prize-giving competitions—and this was not a "contest," too, as some of you have called it. Just a pastime to entertain you, and to everyone who have carefully replied we have sent the some kind of "presents." We shall be grateful if their receipt is acknowledged.

There are a few brothers and sisters who have promised to be more regular readers of the "Corner", and others who have now thought of getting themselves enrolled in the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. That is, indeed, a very good idea. Only I hope that is not due to the "contests" and the "Prizes", and that you have now felt the real urge to do so. Then I, too, shall expect that of you.

Some have asked me questions such as where I learnt Algebra? Well, I learnt it where everybody learns it. And somebody wants me to reply to his letter. But what reply have I to make to a solution of the problem. I do not know! Any way, let me assure you that I shall be very happy if you continue to take interest in this your own corner, if you join this your own association, and if you write letters to me. Of course, I shall be pleased to reply to all kinds of questions that you may ask.

We're Going Ahead

Recently a new Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari was established in Bihar. His Excellency Shri M. S. Aney, Governor of Bihar, inaugurated the variety entertainment arranged on the occasion, and in his short speech, he appreciated the efforts of the Balkan-ji-Bari and offered encouragement to the boys and girls who had taken parts.

Dr. Anugrah Narayan Sinha has been elected President of the Bihar Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, Acharya Badrinath Varma, Sri Raghubir Prasad, Dr. Habibul Haque, Sri Jagat Narain Lall, Sm. Kamal Kamini Prasad, Sm. Sundari Devi and Sm. Rampeari Devi Vice-Presidents: Rai Bageshwari Prasad, Working President; Sri Siddheswar Sharan, General Secretary and Sm. Kamal Kamini Prasad, Treasurer.

The following units have so far been affiliated to the Bihar Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari: Patna Unit, Machchuatoli Unit, Anoop Nagar Unit, Lodipur Fatikwara Unit, Dist. Muzaffarpur, Chapra Unit, Mokameh Unit, Monghyr Unit and Jairampur Nanhakar Unit, Dist. Bhagalpur. Our congratulations and cordial greetings to all!

Yet another Unit has been started at Ahmednagar, affiliated to the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari. Its children took hikes to Ahmednagar Camp and to the historial fort where Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and our other leaders were prisoners for three years, before our country attained freedom. The Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls will present a Guard of Honour to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Raja Maharaj Singh, when he visits Ahmednagar on the 26th September.

And as you all know, we shall next week be completing the twenty-fifth year of the existence of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Every child and worker of the Balkan-ji-Bari will celebrate the day in a most befitting manner. Even in far away places the children will arrange some functions. It will be a joy to receive your reports for record and publication, in due course of time.

Thoughts Of Innocence

I have the pleasure to reproduce below a poem of the above title, by Mand Baynes, and I feel sanguine that you will like it:—

Walking with Nurse one fresh spring day,
We met her cousin on the way,
Who stopped to greet and as she smiled,
Said "Annie, what a lovely child!"
Nurse clenched her teeth and scowled and frowned,
And waved her cousin from the ground.
But as we passed the flower-decked land,
I said to Nurse, (she held my hand),
"If shoots and buds are made in Heaven,
And we stop to smile and love; then,
Why should you it so sinful deem
That I also should lovely seem?"
But Nurse once more began to scold,
Said "That a child but four years old,
Whom Holy Angels guard and keep,
While she's at play and while asleep,
A child of godly parents bred,
Should have such thoughts inside its head."

Ground-Hog Day

In the United States of America, they have a Ground-Hog Day. There is an old story about this day. According to the story, the ground hog wakes from his winter sleep on the second of February.

It says that he crawls out of his burrow and looks around. If the sun is shining, he sees his shadow and is frightened. So he pops back into the hole. This is a sign that cold weather will last another six weeks.

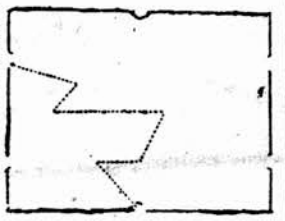
But if the day is cloudy, he will stay out. Then people will know that the cold season has come to an end. Needless to say, there is little truth in this story.

The ground hog or woodchuck is a furry animal 15 to 18 inches long. It is covered with long fur, which is dark gray above and reddish brown below. Its tail is bushy and its legs are short and thick.

As cold weather draws near in the fall, the woodchuck eats enough clover and such things to make it fat. Then it curls up in its burrow and goes to sleep. When mild weather returns, the woodchuck wakes up and goes to look for food. But it knows nothing about February 2, and it is NOT afraid of its shadow.

Farmers don't like woodchucks. The little animals eat huge amounts of crops and vegetables. And they carry insects which sometimes spread disease.

"MAZE PUZZLE"



Solution to the "Maze Puzzle" given in the "Corner" appearing on September 9: Did you do it correctly?

A Magic Number Puzzle

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	32	33	34	35
36	37	38	39	40	41	42
43	44	45	46	47	48	49

The above drawing is made up of seven rows, each of which contains seven squares making a total of 49 squares. The squares are numbered consecutively from one to 49. The puzzle consists of rearranging the numbers so that when each one of the seven rows both horizontally, vertically and also diagonally, is added up, the sum will be 175.

After rearranging the numbers, write them neatly on a post card and send your solution, within ten days from today, to Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21 (that postal address is enough) mentioning your full name (whether boy or girl), address and age. Only boys and girls upto eighteen years of age should send the solutions, and to every one who sends a correct solution Dada will be happy to send a surprise present!

One anna stamp for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan". Khar—Bombay 21.

Dada will be pleased to receive also short contributions from you for publication in this your own "Corner". For every contribution published, he will send a nice little surprise present. So long!

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from Your loving Dada

About Clocks

The following nice little essay has been written by John Tottle, and is reproduced from "The Young Citizen," I believe you will like reading it:

The other day I heard of a teacher who had a classroom with a large electric clock in it. She was glad to have the clock, except for one thing. Some girls and boys kept their eyes on it.

So the teacher pasted a sign under the clock. It read, "Time will pass. Will you?" That sign helped, she said. It reminded clock-watchers that there was something they ought to be doing if they wanted to pass.

You may not be afraid of failing. I hope you aren't. But it is better not to be a clock-watcher anyway. People who have their minds on clocks don't have them on their work.

"But there isn't a clock in my classroom," you may say. That makes no difference. Many people watch clocks that aren't there! If you keep thinking about the time, you are a clock-watcher.

The way to speed time up and make it pass more pleasantly is to lose yourself in your work. Form that habit, and you will never have to worry about passing at report time. And the habit will help you pass the bigger tests you will face when you leave school.

Now For A Smile

"Don't you think she sings with a great deal of feeling?"

"Yes, and I hope she doesn't feel as bad as she sounds."

Wife: "The doctor says I need a little change."

Husband: "So do I, my dear. He took the last of mine."

"Willie, where on earth are your manners?"

"Well, Mom, if I waste them now, what'll I do when company comes?"

Riddle of the Week: What runs along the ground without legs?

Answer: 23-1-20-5-18. (Each number is a letter of the alphabet).

Your Brotherhood

Have you joined the Great Brotherhood of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh? Then, surely, you know what an amount of happiness you get there? And if you have not yet joined it, why not get yourself enrolled today?

All are most welcome to join this All-India Children's Association. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a

HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPS

Big babies are in the news again. First on the list is Anthony Michael Kinch, who weighed 17lb. 3oz. when he was born a year ago. He has just celebrated his first birthday and turned the scale at 50lb. He's also taller than the average two-year-old, and has 16 teeth, double the normal number for a year-old child.

Every day letters of congratulation pour into the Bray, Co. Wicklow, home of young Tony Kinch. His bus conductor father and his equally proud mother are said to be the "happiest couple in Ireland." Tony started life, by the way, with blue eyes, but recently they turned brown. He now has a neat blonde quiff and his hair is growing rapidly. His parents believe he'll be a strong man.

HEAVIEST TWINS

Now let's turn to what are believed to be the heaviest twins ever born in Britain. The name of these heavyweight champions is Atkins. Ever since they were born at a London hospital they have been the pride of the staff. They are boys—Anthony Robert and Barry John—and at four days old they weighed 9lb. 3 1/2oz. and 8lb. 11 1/2oz., respectively. Born early in June, they are flourishing.

The twins father, 25-year-old Mr. George Atkins, is convinced that twins run in families. His mother had three sets of twins. Mr. and Mrs. Atkins have another son, three-year-old Tommy.

A man who lives in an apartment building in Louisville, Kentucky, was telling about a neighbour whose bathroom is just opposite his. Every time this neighbour goes in to take a bath he sings at the top of his voice his soapy baritone all but rattling the windowpanes.

"You sure love to sing," the man remarked to his neighbour one day. "I hear you chirping continuously all during your bath."

"I'm not singing because I love it," the neighbour replied. "It's strictly precautionary. The bathroom door has no lock!"

Ahmednagar Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls on a hike. On the extreme right is their former Secretary, Shri G. S. Dange.

Got Repeal Of Stamp Act

BUT FRANKLIN HAD TO HELP DRAFT DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

EVERY country has its stock of proverbs and sayings which we are apt to accept as part and parcel of our national heritage without much thought as to their origin. Take the following:—

Early to bed and early to rise make a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

Honesty is the best policy.

Forewarned, forearmed.

How typically English these sound! Yet they were in fact coined by Benjamin Franklin, "The First Civilised American," as his biographer, Phillips Russell, calls him. And they were originally published for the exclusive benefit of the struggling American colonists, writes Major D. M. S. Mackenzie in "Everybody's."

When Franklin was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1706, Anne was Queen of England, and ten American colonies, with a total population of less than half a million, were perched precariously on the rim of the North American continent facing Europe. When Franklin died, in 1790, George III was king, but the American colonies had, with the help of France, thrown off the English yoke and become an independent confederation of thirteen states with a population of nearly five millions.

His Big Role

In his country's struggle for justice and freedom, Franklin played a statesman's part, not only in America, but also in England and France, where he spent fifteen and nine years respectively as the accredited representative of his colony, Pennsylvania, and later of his country.

He also achieved fame as a man of letters, as a philanthropist, as a scientist and inventive genius; while his social gifts placed him in a unique position among his fellow countrymen and made him a figure of world renown.

Benjamin was the fifteenth child in a family of seventeen, and he inherited from his parents, both of English stock, physical and mental health. Little money could be spent on his education, and after only two years at school, he was apprenticed at the age of twelve to one of his elder brothers in the printing business. It was not long before he became an expert in the trade, and had acquired a love of books and a passion for reading.

The author who seems to have exerted the greatest influence in the moulding of Benjamin's character was Dr. Mather, a colonial clergyman.

Two years before this, Franklin, who had always been dissatisfied with the narrow religious outlook of his fellow men, "conceived"—to use his own words—"the bold and arduous project of arriving at moral perfection." He accordingly drew up a creed of his own, and a liturgy, because he found "innate in a man the need of something to worship."

The liturgy, which he inscribed in his pocket book, opened with the following words: "Being mindful that before addressing Deity, my soul ought to be calm and serene, free from passion and perturbation or otherwise elevated by rational joy and pleasures. I ought to use a countenance that expresses filial respect mixed with a kind of smiling, that signifies inward joy, and satisfaction and admiration."

A few months after becoming manager of his own business, and despite the fact that he had not yet saved any money, Benjamin married Deborah Reed, the daughter of the man with whom he had lodged during his first runaway visit to Philadelphia seven years previously.

Successful Marriage

Deborah was a real helpmate to her industrious husband, and, except on an intellectual level, where she was his inferior, Franklin's marriage was eminently successful. "A single man," he advised a bachelor friend some years later, "has not nearly the value he would have in a state of union. He is an incomplete animal. He resembles the odd half of a pair of scissors. If you get a prudent, healthy wife, your industry in your profession, with her good economy, will be a fortune sufficient."

After two years of frugal living, and fortified by marriage and success in his business, Franklin was able to launch his first public project for 'doing good,' and with the support of friends he established the first library in Philadelphia in 1732, a project which was soon imitated by other towns and provinces.

In the following year the now famous 'Poor Richard's Almanac' made its first appearance, in which, to use Franklin's own words, he "filled the little spaces between

'Not Biting Any More'

Bimrose in The Portland Oregonian

the days in the calendar with proverbs and sentences, chiefly such as inculcated industry and frugality, as a means of procuring wealth, and thereby securing virtue; it being more difficult for a man to want to act always honestly, as, to use one of those proverbs, 'It is hard for an empty sack to stand upright.'"

'Poor Richard's Almanac,' which Franklin continued to issue for the next 25 years, was eagerly read and accepted by the colonists as 'the way to wealth,' and it was reproduced in many editions in foreign countries.

Deny self for self's sake.

In 1748, at the age of 42, Franklin sold his printing and publishing business for £18,000 payable in annual instalments of £1,000 and by so doing achieved his long-cherished ambition to retire in order to carry out scientific experiments, and devote himself to the public good.

Scientific Experiments

One of his first contrivances, with a view to greater comfort in the home, was the 'Franklin stove', which was designed to increase the production of heat and to diminish the smoke inseparable from the domestic hearth and chimney of his day.

As an experimenter, however, the matter which excited his greatest interest was the hitherto mysterious phenomenon of thunder and lightning; and it was in June 1752, that he carried out, with the assistance of his son, his famous experiment with a kite, which he flew, fitted with a wire to act as conductor, beneath a thunder cloud, and thereby proved his contention that electricity and lightning were identical.

Experiments with soil fertilisers followed, and during his subsequent voyages to and from England he discovered the existence of the Gulf Stream and made a chart of its course. Later in life he advocated a reformed alphabet with phonetic spelling, and a revised English Prayer Book.

In 1755, after some previous military experience, Franklin was given command of a punitive force against a band of marauding Indians. The volunteers were earnest soldiers, but less ardent in their attendance of divine worship.

The force's chaplain complained to Franklin, who suggested that the daily rum ration to be issued immediately after prayers. The suggestion was adopted; the chaplain himself dealt out the rum, with the result —as noted by Franklin — that "never were prayers more generally and more punctually attended."

The rules of conduct which guided Franklin throughout his political life were "never to ask for office, never to refuse office if offered, and never to resign." In 1737 he had been appointed paymaster of Philadelphia. In 1751 he became a member of Pennsylvania's legislative assembly, and three years later, in view of the disunited state of the American colonies and the jealousies which kept them apart he was advocating an intercolonial union, in order to strengthen their position "vis-a-vis" the English Government.

In England

In 1757 Franklin was sent to London, which he had first visited as a boy of 19 seeking work and experience, but now to represent his colony's views on the new taxes imposed by the English Government. His visit lasted four years, and it was so successful that he was sent again in 1764 this time to protest against the Stamp Act, under which the English Government gave itself the right to tax documents ranging from almanacs and advertisements to legacies and cheques.

Franklin's mission reached its climax in his appearance before a committee of the whole House of Commons about the repeal of the Stamp Act. Edmund Burke, the great parliamentary orator, said that the scene reminded him of a master surrounded by a pack of schoolboys.

And George Whitfield, the preacher wrote: "Our worthy friend, Dr. Franklin, has gained immortal honour by his behaviour at the bar of the House. His answer was always found equal, if not superior to the questioner. He stood unappalled, gave pleasure to his friends and did honour to his country."

A few days later Franklin wrote delightedly to his wife in America: "As the Stamp Act is at length repealed, I am wishing you should have a new gown." Relief was short-lived, however, as in the following year the English Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced fresh measures for taxing various commodities including paper, glass, lead and tea, which had the effect of raising the cost of living in America.

The colonists renewed their unavailing protests, and a further boycott of the taxed commodities followed; ugly incidents broke out in America of which the most famous was the 'Boston Tea Party,' and on July 6, 1775, the colonies declared war.

Famous Declaration

Franklin's wife had died in 1774, so it was with a heavy heart that he embarked for America a few months later.

Soon after his return he was made member of numerous Congressional committees and in 1776 he was one of five whose task it was to draw up the American Declaration of Independence.

When the time came for signing this document, someone remarked: "We must all hang together." "We must indeed hang together", commented Franklin, "or most assuredly we shall all hang separately!"

Although one of the chief architects of American Independence, Franklin was no lover of war, as a sentence in a letter written to Quincy in 1773 testifies: "There never was a good war or a bad peace."

The first year of the war was a bad one for the colonists, and in 1776 Franklin was sent to France to enlist the support of sympathisers in that country.

In 1778, when, mainly as a result of his diplomacy, a Treaty of Alliance was signed between France and America, Franklin became America's accredited Minister in France. "Figure to yourself," he wrote to an American friend, "an old man with grey hair appearing under a marten fur cap, among the powdered heads of Europe."

During his nine years' mission to France, Franklin achieved an immense personal popularity. He became the idol of Parisian society, Louis XVI and Voltaire were among his friends, and as a diner-out he had few equals. His fame as a scientist and inventor brought him popularity in other directions, and he was often besieged by foreign inventors eager for his patronage.

He attended one of the first balloon experiments in Paris, when a scoffer remarked, "What is the use of a balloon?" "What is the use of a newborn baby?" countered Franklin.

In 1779 France was joined by Spain in her championship of American Independence, and in 1780 by Holland. Thus Britain found herself opposed simultaneously by three of the most formidable navies in the world.

The surrender of General Cornwallis with 7,000 men at Yorktown in October, 1781, which was due to Britain's temporary loss of the command of the sea, brought the war with America virtually to an end, and preliminaries of peace between England and America were signed in November, 1782.

Washington's Tribute

The terms of this preliminary peace, involving the formal recognition of American Independence, were incorporated in the general Treaty of Versailles of 1783, which terminated the war with the European powers. Two years later Franklin's successful mission to France came to an end.

One of the posts he was asked to fill, after his return to America, was that of President of the Supreme Executive Council of State. "They have eaten my flesh", he wrote to a friend, "and seem resolved to pick my bones."

A year before his death from pleurisy, in 1790, Franklin received a letter from George Washington. It contained the following tribute:

"If to be venerated for benevolence, if to be admired for talents, if to be esteemed for patriotism, if to be beloved for philanthropy, can gratify the human mind, you must have the pleasing consolation to know that you have not lived in vain."

Arctic, Not A Wasteland

(Continued from Page 2)

igloo is stocked with tinned foods, and he may own a radio; very different from the Eskimos which young Lord Tweedsmuir describes in Hudson's Bay Trader (Clerke and Cockeran, 15s.)—only ten years earlier—few of whom had then seen an aeroplane or more than a handful of white men.

In a place where the missionary's parish may well cover an area the size of England or more, the aeroplane is also useful for keeping him in touch with his flock. Mr. Illingworth has, however, an epic story of one who preferred the more traditional sledge; making a journey of three thousand miles across barren icefields and over difficult mountain passes, often in semi-darkness and single-handed, to bring Christianity to the Eskimos of the North Magnetic Pole area. This courageous man, John Turner, spent sixteen years among the Eskimos, and translated the Bible into their syllabics, before being accidentally shot by one of them during a seal-hunt.

There are many tales of spirit and endurance here, to satisfy the most adventurously minded; such as that of the three women trappers, the Berglund sisters—brought up by their mother from earliest childhood, when their father died, to load a sledge, drive a dog-team and handle a rifle, and familiar figures once a year at Fort Yukon, when they come downstream to trade the winter's catch. To women such as these, a trifle like coming home to their cabin one night and shooting a bear, which had broken in and fallen asleep in one of the bunks, is just one more item in the day's routine.

In winter, the Arctic is a region of strange and brilliant beauty; the sky flickering with the flames of the aurora borealis, and the ice seeming "illuminated from within . . ." In summer, the air is loud with the crying of birds, the barking of seals from the ice-floes, and the crashing boom of moving sea-ice grinding against rock. In the presence of this primitive grandeur, a man cannot but feel a kind of humility and awe; yet at the same time a challenge to his pioneering spirit.

This "flavour and fascination of an adventure," as he describes it, also infected Lord Tweedsmuir in his year as a fur trader. The freshness of his response to all his experiences—whether stalking a white hare, hunting walrus for winter dog-feed, or simply basking in the luxurious warmth of a dripping snow-house for a night's shelter—is most vividly communicated in these crisp diary jottings. They have, says the writer, "no pretensions to being prose"; but, such is their immediacy and actuality, that it is not surprising to learn that John Buchan used much of his son's observation as background material for his last novel, Sick Heart River.

Lord Tweedsmuir quickly developed a real affection for his Eskimo companions, of whom there are many graphic glimpses: Etidloote, "a faithful little grubby goblin," and Otoochie, whose child-like and beaming serenity" no difficulty or calamity could overbalance; and Shorti, the lay catechist preaching a sermon where, in a parable from St. Luke, he changed a colt into a dog-team for the greater appreciation of his audience.

This diarist has a flair for calling up a scene in a single image or phrase that is both apt and arresting. An Eskimo, drinking from a cooking pot on the trail, looks "like a squirrel with a nut." A gale blows the snow hissing along the ground "like a boiling pot of white sauce," while hills look like "gingerbread powdered with flour."

Taken together, these two books put up a most powerful case for the lure of the Far North; a fascination which apparently outweighs the very considerable hardships of working a trap-line or travelling vast distances by sledge in bitter weather. Both have many photographs—in Lord Tweedsmuir's case, his own—which, as illustrations should, illuminate the text and enlarge our enjoyment of it.

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OLDEST BOOK ON SECULAR STATE

Politics And Morals Are Inseparable

IF we take a bird's-eye view of the rights and duties of a citizen in modern times, civic rights loom larger than civic duties. The right to vote, the right of equality before the law, the right to religious freedom, the right to protection by the State and the right to private property, have the greatest appeal and every person seems to think that these are natural privileges. But, though citizenship confers such privileges, citizens should not shirk the corresponding duties and responsibilities, writes the author in "Aryan Path".

CHANAKYA of the "Arthashastra" fame is considered as the father of politics.

But older than him was Tiruvalluvar, the great Tamil saint of the first century B.C. who in his book "Tirukkural" gave the pen-picture of a secular state with a chart of duties and privileges of the ruler and the ruled.

The emphasis on the inseparability of morals from politics and the high code of conduct for public servants has a topical bearing on the problems of our secular state today.

BY V. R. RAMACHANDRA DIKSHITAR

One of these duties is to keep the machinery of local and central government in smooth working order by paying punctually the taxes due. There is a tendency to criticize the taxes imposed and to preach economy in administration; this is not quite healthy inasmuch as both central and local governmental bodies are elected and are the chosen guardians of public welfare.

Citizens should discharge their duty also by co-operating with the government in improving the health of the nation and in developing the talents of its youth.

This modern concept of citizenship is ultimately derived from the older school of thinkers who placed ethical considerations in the foreground of the picture.

Such democratic practices as majority rule, party organisation and the franchise are matters affecting the citizen deeply; but the character of the citizen and his social obligations are also to be viewed from the moral angle. The State may have an entirely secular character, but no worth-while goal or programme is possible without the conception of right and wrong in human behaviour. Conversely, we cannot imagine any one deeply concerned with moral questions who is not at the same time faced by practical questions of personal contact and social relations.

Morals And Politics

This inseparability of morals and politics is illustrated in the teachings of Tiruvalluvar. His immortal work, the 'Tirukkural' is a Tamil classic, assigned to the 2nd or the 1st century B.C. It is primarily a secular treatise dealing with three 'purusharthas: Dharma, Artha' and 'Kama'. In this book the fourth 'Purushartha,' 'Moksha' or Salvation, does not find a place. What is relevant to the discharge of a person's duties to himself, his family, and State is emphasized; he who observes his duties fully will, without any other effort, attain salvation.

Though the ethical basis of this treatise is undeniable, it could serve today as a purely secular treatise. Its maxims on citizenship show what are the duties, the proper performance of which is of the essence of good citizenship. The book does not assert rights and privileges so much as describe duties and responsibilities in a persuasive and convincing manner.

The following is a 'resume' of the ideas of Tiruvalluvar about right conduct for the individual as well as for princes, councillors and public servants. Tiruvalluvar evidently had in mind a settled, highly cultured and peaceful society where all individuals acted appropriately to their station and where everyone was anxious to abide by the rules of right conduct which were universally known and respected. Therefore, his is a more closely integrated and harmonious civil society than we possess today.

Yet even now we can realize that a man's conduct as a householder is not separable from his conduct as a citizen and that citizenship is a vast field ranging from the family to the whole universe.

The first part of the "Tirukkural' is devoted to the personal conduct of a citizen. It says at the outset that nothing is higher than 'Dharma' or the practice of Righteousness. If one wants to be happy one must follow 'Dharma' to do good and to avoid evil must be the law of one's being. The householder is described as the mainstay of the other three orders of life.

The grace of any home is the virtue of a dutiful wife and the children are its adornment. Intelligent offspring are an asset, for the wisdom of youth is the delight not only of the parents but also of the world. It is only out of home life that Love springs; and out of Love grows the inestimable prize of friendship. Humility and loving words may banish vice of any sort, and implant virtue in the minds of all. To make virtue complete, a citizen should cultivate impartiality. One should not oppress the ignorant or the cowardly.

Right Conduct

Right conduct not only ennobles one's family but also promotes social harmony. One should practise forgiveness. One must cultivate active social intercourse and it should be informed by tolerance and understanding. One 'Kural' says that one must preserve one's property but must not covet others' wealth, for out of covetousness evils spring. One must not oppress the weak but be considerate and friendly towards those less fortunate than oneself. Compassion is the most important of all tenets.

Truth must be practised in all circumstances, for all the scriptures lay down that there is no greater virtue than truth.

Thus Tiruvalluvar lays down the foundations of excellence in family and social life upon which further personal and social development may rest. But, though citizenship thus begins at home, it is not confined to the household. Good citizenship implies a good state and a good constitution. These can be realised in a society which is truly democratic. Democracy, the world has learnt by some little experience, is not the absolute rule of the majority. It is orderly government under law; and such a government may have a king at its head. So long as a monarch so conducts himself as to uphold the law and promote the welfare of his subjects, he is a constitutional monarch. In this form of government the social duties of all, the ruler and the ruled, must be studied.

One of the social duties incumbent on a citizen is to pursue knowledge and not to trifle with it. For the wealth of the learned man consists in his learning, to him no country will be alien. A learned man delights others by his company. True learning is not mere learning by rote; it is an entire education. It has been well said that entering an assembly without sufficient knowledge is like playing at dice without knowing the game.

In another Kural it is said: "To be one with the world is wisdom." True wisdom is not blind following of ancient precepts found in the sacred texts but is the product of careful study of the environment and of the prevailing climate of opinion among cultivated people.

Public Servants

The Kural gives its due to administrative wisdom. All schemes must be well thought out and well organised and must have the support of the many. The State's need for expert efficiency as well as for whole-hearted popular support is frequently stressed. Speaking of the organization of government, Tiruvalluvar says that public servants should be of good family, vast learning and unblemished character. The merits and the defects of a person must be examined and his character judged accordingly. The choosing of people for public service, it is said, must be done with care: but once the choice is made, the person chosen should be wholly trusted. He is said to be a true servant who is watchful and can guard against any loss.

In the choice of public servants one must not be guided by their efficiency alone. They must also have noble character and be endowed with love, wisdom and clear vision and be free from covetousness.

To guard against the tendency of people in power to become corrupt, untried people should be avoided and only such persons should be chosen as public functionaries as can be trusted not to swerve from the right path.

That the State must be ruled justly and impartially is emphasized. The Ruler should be solicitous for the welfare of his subjects; victory is won not by the spear but by administering impartial justice. In dispensing justice, the King should not be partial though it be his kinsman or even his own son who is on trial. Before judgment is delivered there must be strict enquiry and, on the strength of the evidence, the judgment must be given. Tyranny is condemned as subversive to the well-being of society and of the State. Says Tiruvalluvar:

No burden is harder for the earth to bear than the cruel sceptre wielded by the unwise.

He alone is considered to be one with the world who follows his 'swadharma' and is courteous and kindly. This will be possible in a society which is truly democratic and which is ruled by those of high moral character.

No Dictatorship

Tiruvalluvar attaches special importance to the Council of Ministers. An important duty of a Minister is to study an act deliberately and then carry it out decisively, thoroughly to complete a task begun and not to leave it unfinished.

But in acting firmly a Councillor must act in conformity with world opinion, for this righteous conformity will preclude any form of dictatorship.

To be a good Councillor, one must be a good speaker. Inability to speak well may result in the ruin of a cause: and a speaker who would win the approval of the public must speak without fear or favour. Only cogent reasoning and soft speech will convert people to the speaker's views. So what is wanted in giving counsel is good and convincing speech that promotes virtue and produces fame. Tiruvalluvar is aware of the value of persuasion in the democratic process. But before superiors and the wise the humility to maintain silence is said to be the best of qualities.

Duty Of State

The State has to provide the citizen with an honest means of livelihood, but no citizen may err on the side of luxury so as to incur the displeasure of his fellow citizens.

The State should protect the citizen from excessive hunger, serious disease or destructive enemies, but the citizens must see that there are no disloyal associations, internal dissensions or disturbing chieftains.

In a very interesting Kural, Tiruvalluvar depicts the havoc which faction wreaks in the body politic and deems it the greatest evil which the State can suffer. Again, five things are said to be the ornaments of any kingdom: wealth, fertility, happiness, security and absence of disease. There must also be harmony between the Ruler and the ruled. A State to be independent must have wealth, but this wealth must be accumulated justly for that will foster mercy and quell the enemies, pride. Real honour prefers death to dishonour.

Mother Earth is said to laugh to scorn those who plead poverty, and agriculture is extolled by Tiruvalluvar who says that a toiling peasant never begs but gives. So one's land must be jealously guarded and not be neglected on any account. A flourishing land can support a just State and good citizens.

TIRUKKURAL WARNS AGAINST POWER-MAD PUBLIC FUNCTIONARIES

AMERICAN SEMINAR IN KARACHI

Picture shows the American Seminar with Begum Liaquat Ali Khan, President, All-Pakistan Women's Association and other members of the Association. On the extreme right is Begum G. Ahmad, Secretary A.P.W.A., Karachi Branch, and fifth from right is Begum Husain Malik, General-Secretary, All-Pakistan Women's Association.

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